THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.

371 PAIRS of monster oyster shells, the entire cargo of a schooner are intended to form a grotto in the New Zealand Court in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and the material is almost sufficient for a good sized house. Each pair of shells were hoisted on board by steam winch, their average weight without contents being from 300 to 700lbs. There was only one of those monster oysters at the Fisheries Exhibition. It was in a glass case, and weighed nearly 400lbs. It was said, its contents would be ample food for 20 men at a meal, and it attracted great attention. Scientific men in New Zealand class these monsters as oysters; they are like a cockle in shape, material, and colour, outside and in. There is one oyster 7 feet wide and fully half a ton in weight on a reef a few miles of Cook Town, but they could not manage to get it on board, and one weighing a ton is said to be off the New Guinea coast.

THE latest venture in the regions of juvenile journalism is the "India's Young Folk," published at Lucknow, the first number of which has been sent to us. It contains much readable matter for "young folk" and a pretty-well executed lithographic likeness of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is a Christian paper.

TUBMAN'S sleeping carriage is the latest novelty on some leading American lines. The design is novel, and converts an ordinary day carriage into a sleeping car at a few minutes' notice. The beds are of a single thickness of flexible woven wire, and both the support and bed bottoms are so fixed that swinging is entirely prevented, while communicating a particularly easy motion favourable to sleep. Why don't they introduce some of these cars on the Indian lines, for the existing ones are preternaturally "waking."

COMPLAINTS are rife on the North-Western Railway, that while the shears of reduction are mercilessly applied to subordinate offices, there are really more big officials than can possibly be required. Each district officer, we are told, in addition to one or more Traffic Inspectors has an assistant on good salary. This is not found to be necessary on other railways, and should not be needed on the North-Western. It is useless to effect petty reductions among the much needed subordinate staff, while a large number of supernumerary offices in the higher grades are kept open. No body, of course, dare interfere with the fat salaried big-wigs.

IN REFERENCE to the late mass meetings in Bengal, a Christian contemporary observes:—Bengal is awaking mentally and spiritually. Mixed up with political resolutions and political speech s, idol worship have been in juxta-position, at the great mass-meetings of the villagers. This is what might be expected. Darkness still mingles with the light in the early dawn. The fact that the educated classes are beginning to look to the masses of the people as their sources of power, is a new thing in Asia. Ten years ago who would have talked about the opinion of the *Ryots* on any subject and yet to-day, not a few are beginning to think of the Bengali villager as an intelligent politician. He is supposed by many to understand laws and to be able to advise legislators. The poorer classes in Bengal are no longer to count for nothing. Their needs are to be considered and their cries are to be heard, and if they cannot shout loud enough to be heard, the educated classes will take up their cries until their wrongs shall be redressed." To our contemporary this looks like the working of the Gospel of Christ. He is however somewhat exercised that political speeches and idol-worship should be in juxta-position.

THE MOST formidable opponents to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme are the loyalist ladies of Ireland. A movement is on foot among them for drawing-room meetings to arrange a monster petition to the Queen protesting against Home Rule.

THE FAMOUS clock of Strasburg is put completely into the shade by "the great World Clock, or the 10,000 year time indicator." It was constructed in Germany, "during many years' labour, by Mr. Christian Martin, clock-maker." The clock marks the years and leap years, and will run for a hundred centuries, when, as the bill naivly admits, its "machine works" will have to be changed. The face of the clock is about ten feet square; and there is a large number of dials and little niches where 122 little figures have their abiding places. These latter, as the ever ready bill explains, are "to allegorise human life." Every minute a sorrowful looking angel hits a bell with a sledge hammer. When he has done this fifteen times, another angel in a red robe strikes the first quarter. "The Genius," dressed in a Louis XIV costume, turns a dial so that a figure is shown. At the same time the figure of a child appears at a lower door. At the second quarter a youth appears; at the third a middle-aged man with spectacles and a high heart, and at the fourth a decrepit old wreck with a white wig. While all this is going on below, Death, with wings, has been vainly endeavouring to hammer a bell in an upper niche, but an angel has headed him off in every case and protected the human family "by raising the right hand in an allegorical relation," as per programme, until the fourth quarter. Then Death gets the better of the struggle, strikes the hour, and bundles the old man off into eternity. All these and many other wonders exposing the family secrets of the Zodiac, the heathen gods, the seasons, the moon, and the globe all run regularly. The whole structure is surmounted by a cock, which crows at six and twelve o'clock. No puff could have been more artistically worded.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

IT IS announced from Madrid that Marshal Bazaine is seriously ill. He should have bundled out before he sold his native land at Metz.

THE CITY of London authorities are considering what steps shall be taken to celebrate in a special manner this year the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, and it is probable that a grand thanksgiving service in St. Paul's will be decided on.

THE QUEEN'S new lords-in-waiting, it is stated, will be a handsome trio. Lord Kensington is tall enough and severe-looking enough to be a typical writer upon Royalty; Lord Hothfield is a good-looking young peer; and Lord Ribblesdale, with his erect form, his strongly-marked features, and his courtesy of demeanour, is almost worthy to be ranked as a typical representative of the modern *noblesse*

THE FOLLOWING funny answers taken from the *Bombay Educational Record* show that it is not Indian examinees alone who make a display of pitiful ignorance, as Messrs. Rowe and Webb, and his colleagues would have us believe. "Write what you know of Homer" "We do not know much about Homer, except that the poems commonly attributed to him were not written by him, but by another man of the same name." Who was Herod's son? Answer.—"Herodotus." "What is monsoon!" "A monsoon is a sort of sunstroke caused by the moon." Paraphrase.—"The canker nips the infants of the spring, Too oft before their buttons be disclosed." European boy paraphrasing:—"Wickedness frequently enters into the heart of a child before he is old enough to wear buttons." How clever and original withal!

THE Salvationists whose energies in tomtoming were dormant for a time, are to the fore once more. Some time ago a dispute rose between the converted Christians and the Salvationists of Ahmedabad. The Christians lodged a complaint against the Salvationists for beating drums before their services. The magistrate, prohibited the Salvationists from either beating their drums or parading about the public streets for a period of two months. In spite of this order, the Salvationists got up a public procession within the prohibited period, whereupon there was a free fight between them and the converted Christians. The Christians lodged a complaint and five Salvationists were convicted, and one was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and the rest were fined Rs. 2 each. They were also bound down to keep the peace towards the Christians for a period of six months. Poor martyrs!

THE *Malabar Spectator* has changed name, and will henceforth be known as the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*. This change has been the outcome of the interest that our contemporary takes in the affairs of the "Model State."

ARTIFICIAL leather is, according to a French invention recently patented, made by a cotton fabric, the warp threads of which are very slightly twisted, and the weft threads of which are finer than usual. This fabric is serrated on both sides, and immersed in a preparation consisting of a decoction of linseed, rabbit skin, glue, linseed oil, and coloring matter. When the fabric is impregnated with this preparation it is stretched upon a polished zinc plate laid upon a steam-heated hot plate, the drying being continued until the aqueous portion is entirely evaporated. It is claimed that this artificial leather is an excellent imitation of the real thing.

SINCE THE 12th Feb, the old method of swearing Chinese witnesses in Courts of Justice by cutting off fowls' heads has become a thing of the past at Batavia. On that day the new method to be followed henceforth was put in force in the Court there in this way. Everyone to be sworn is placed facing a table, used for that purpose only, on which he is bound to offer up two candles, a small basin full of joss stick, and a pot of ashes into which he has to thrust burning joss sticks after having lighted three of the latter and bent them in the way in Chinese religious ceremonies. After having stuck them among the ashes he utters the formula of the oath calling down upon himself the wrath of God, and the evil spirits, were he to bear witness falsely.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

A STRANGE story comes from St. Petersburg. A large box addressed to the Empress and marked "Objects de Toilette," sent from Paris, was delivered at the Winter Palace. Being destined for the Imperial family, it was not examined at the frontier, and when opened by a chambermaid at the palace she swooned away on seeing the contents, for beneath a quantity of elegant wearing apparel was the body of a fair haired young woman. No clue has been obtained to the mystery. It is a blessing that dynamite was not stowed in.

THE *Indu Prakash* does not approve of the Thakore of Gondal's second visit to England, whither he has gone to study medicine. "This seems to us," it says, "almost like playing with his responsibility to the State. Surely the Thakore Saheb does not mean to abdicate his rule and turn a medical practitioner among his own subjects or elsewhere? If he managed his State well, he could employ an additional medical man to teach him that science, and also to afford relief to his subjects afflicted with disease. At best his studies in medicine would be of the *dilettante* sort, and out of proportion to the cost of his passage. The British Government ought not to lightly allow such a thing. Native princes have need to be reminded that the days are gone when people thought they were made for princes, not the princes for them."

THE continued experiments at Vienna with the new reloading rifle invented by Herr Werndel have produced excellent results. Forty shots per minute were easily achieved whilst aiming at a target, and considerably more without the target.

AN ENGLISH paper observes:—The precarious condition of the health of the Emperor of Germany and of Prince Bismark are most important facts, for what may not happen when these two men are withdrawn. Time presses with the Emperor, and kind and loyal wishes will be uttered with the consciousness that they are in vain; Bismark will, if far longer life be granted him, cease of his own will, to guide the vessel of State, or, guiding it, will have lost his power when the master, who endorsed all unhesitatingly, is no more. Changes will be almost immediate in Germany, and the Emperor may well sigh forth, at the present moment, Metternich's phrase—"After me the deluge."

AT A recent fancy dress ball in London a lady appeared, says the *Times* newspaper, in a dress composed absolutely of that familiar journal. The kilted skirt of printed paper at a distance might have been of silk, and the body and sleeves were equally unrecognisable until nearly approached. The latest telegrams, scissors, pens, sealing-wax, and literary materials generally were disposed by way of ornament over this very extraordinary dress. Comicality may be carried to any extent at a fancy ball, but

as a rule there are but few girls who will sacrifice their own good looks and appearance for the sake of amusing others. Men are not so particular, and an animated red pillar post-box has been seen dancing with a case of bon-bons

SO THE COSSACK terror is not to continue on horse back alone. The Russian military papers are discussing the advantages of forming a Cossack navy, and the chief writer on the subject says, that those who cannot dissociate the Cossack from his horse are oblivious of the great deeds he accomplished at sea during the seventeenth and the earlier part of the eighteenth century. In proof of this, he refers to the fact that the Cossacks of the Don were long the terror of the Turkish coasts in both Asia and Europe. The conclusion to which the writer comes, is, that the Cossack of the Lower Don, who is much more enterprising and accustomed to the sea than his kinsmen of the upper course of that river, furnishes excellent material for a navy, and he therefore proposes, that the old Cossack fleet should be revived in the form most congenial to their tastes and character of a torpedo squadron.

THE Grand Ducal Porcelain Collection at Neustrelitz, Mecklenburg, contains, according to the *Glashulte*, the most valuable porcelain service in existence, which has recently been valued by experts at £1,500 to £2,250. It is a dinner service of the most magnificent blue enamel painted with birds from old Chelsea porcelain with the gold-anchor mark. Only one other similar service is extant, and that is in the possession of Queen Victoria.

THE Czar has issued a decree creating a new Court dignity—that of General Director of Russian Music—for the special benefit of Anton Rubinstem, the famous pianist. The new official will have the rank and wear the uniform of a Lord High Marshal.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL.

AN EFFORT has been made to give Lord Dufferin the credit of originating Mr. Gladstone's scheme for buying out the Irish landlords. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The following extracts from the evidence given by Lord Dufferin before the Royal Commission on Agriculture on the 25th of November, 1880, show where the present Irish land scheme had its birth:—(M. Mitchell Henry).— There is one practical question which I wish to ask your Excellency. You spoke of a scheme for purchasing the estates of landlords under certain circumstances, and I understood you to say that the money would be provided for in this way—that £3,000,000 which are now expended in Ireland would be capitalized and devoted to that purpose ; what are those £3,000,000 to which you refer ?—I refer to the money which is applied to the payment of the constabulary, educational institutions, &c. Then in what way would you contemplate that those institutions should be supported in future ?—By the land tax. The £100,000,000 which is sunk in the land becomes represented by the land tax, or rent, to the extent, if the land was purchased at 25 years' purchase, of £4,000,000 a year. Then we put aside £1,000,000 a year as a sinking fund, and there still remains the £3,000,000 a year to be applied to the same purposes as they are applied to at present,—Supposing that the rents were not paid, supposing that there was depression in agriculture or a strike against rents as there is now, what would happen ?—The loss would fall upon the nation, *i. e.*, the same way as if the same thing happened now, the loss would fall upon the landlords." The concluding sentence speaks for itself.

SAYS the *Times of India* :—"We hear on good authority that H. H. the Holkar's eldest son, Bala Sahib, is again giving way to extraordinary freaks of temper. We pass over the rumours that reached us, and it will be enough at the present moment to refer to the case of one Khandoo, a Maharatta. His statement taken down by a responsible person last Saturday lies before us as we write, and a similar statement has, we hear, been made before Sir Lepel Griffin and his Assistant. Two years ago the Government addressed H. H. the Holkar on the question of Bala Shaib's conduct, and a second admonition would seem to be necessary now." The Maharaja is seriously ill now and we should have hoped that his sufferings would not be augmented by uncalled for and unnecessary interference in his State affairs.

AT THE Excise auction sales in Rangoon the other day, the two opium shops in the district realised Rs. 1,43,000, being Rs. 30,000 in excess of the amount they sold for last year. The former lincensee bought them. Anti-opiumists, whom we are prepared to credit with the best of intentions, should make a special note of this ; they have lately been agitating for the prevention of opium traffic in Upper Burmah. But the people are, as if to the "manner born," and must have their soporific dose, no matter whether China or India supplies it ; why then ruin the Indian Exchequer for mere maudlin sentimentalism ? The bids for the license show how keenly the people are bent on having the poison, and they mean not to be stopped.

ONE more find of petroleum. "The Egyptian Government has received intelligence of the discovery at Geb-el-Zed, on the shores of the Red Sea, of a petroleum spring, throwing a powerful jet of oil. It is anticipated that the Egyptian Treasury will derive a considerable revenue from the source.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that the Thakore of Palitana has proposed to Government, through the Political Agent of Kattywar, to construct about thirty miles of railway, from Palitana to Sehore, at an estimated cost of about fifteen lakhs of rupees. The Thakore of Gondal is said to have proposed the construction of a railway from Gondal to Dhoraji, the distance and cost being very nearly the same as of the Palitana line. The proposals are spontaneous, let us hope, and not due to outside pressure.

MAJOR POWELL, chief of the United States Geological Survey, has discovered in New Mexico, near California Mountain, what he pronounces to be the oldest human habitation upon the American continent. "The mountains in this vicinity, says a Santa Fe paper, "are covered with huge beds of lava, in which the pre-historic man and his comrades have excavated square rooms, which were lined with a species of plaster made from the lava, and in these rooms were found various evidences of an advanced civilisation, among them being a species of cloth made of woven hair, and a large number of pieces of pottery. In the sides of the rooms cupboards and shelves were excavated. In a little concealed niche there was discovered a small figure, resembling a man, done up in a closely woven fabric, which with the touch of the hand turned to dust. It was blackened and crisp like the mummy cloths of Egypt. In all, some sixty groups of these lava villages were found, there being about twenty houses in each group. The evidences of civilisation were similar to, but removed by their crudity and want of skill a considerable distance from, the articles found in the cliff houses, which have been fully described in the reports of the Geological Survey.

THE TOTAL value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the nine months ending in the 31st of December last, was Rs. 8,81,40,811 as compared with Rs. 8,28,72,954 in 1884. There was an increase in the exports, which amounted to Rs. 5,20,68,065, as against Rs. 4,42,99,408, but the greater part of this is accounted for under the head of trans-frontier rail, though there was also a good increase in the trade with Kabul and Pajor. The exports to Nepal and Upper Burma showed a considerable falling off. The value of imports was Rs. 3,60,72,746 as compared with Rs. 3,85,73,546, the countries showing the largest decrease being Kandahar, Kabul, Kashmir, Sikkim, Upper Burma, and Karennee, while there was an increase in the trade from Lus Beyla, Ladakh, Nepal, and Hill Tippera.

FRIDAY 16TH APRIL.

THE FOLLOWING is suggested as a remedy for "Scorpion stings." The process is to place rather less than one pice worth of gingelly oil in an iron spoon previously heated in the, fire, and to squeeze into it the juice of two or three fresh betel leaves. This will produce a thick vapour, over which the wound is to be held until the pain subsides, which it generally does within two on three minutes.

THE Loss of life at sea during the year 1885 was as shown by the returns just published, the smallest that has occurred for some years. The number of lives lost from sailing vessels last year was only 551 as compared with 1,558 in 1881, and that from steamers only 666 as against 913. The Secretary to the Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping considers that the ship-owners were right in attributing the terrible mortality four or five years ago to exceptionally bad weather, and not to any deficiency in the vessels.

THE LATEST feat of the photographer is the reproduction of human speech. At the French Academy of Sciences lately, M. Leon Esquille read a note upon the photographing of speech, and its reproduction by oxyhydric projection. M Esquille says that he has succeeded, by the aid of the photophone, in taking a photograph emboying the effects of the various modulations of the voice, afterwards reproducing the words by the aid of the telephone, projecting in oxyhydric light the positive image of the plate on Mercardier's selenium receiver. Certain astronomical photographs by the brothers Henry were also exhibited, comprising perfectly distinct images of thousands of stars down to the sixteenth and even the seventeenth magnitudes, as well as the nebula in the Pleiads, and other objects absolutely invisible to the most powerful telescopes, forty-two proofs of the Milky Way and various regions of the heavens, stars which have certainly never been seen before, over six hundred images of double stars, nebula in Orion, and several of the planets.

A RATHER novel plea for not serving on a jury was lately raised before the Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius. A juryman when called, objected to doing his duty to the State, as he said that the State had failed in its duty to him. It had withdrawn its protection from him when he settled in Madagascar by taking away the British flag. The court, however, overruled the objection.

IT IS statisfactory to see the general and hearty manner in which the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is receiving public support. Between the 1st of February and the 31st of March, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has given a second donation of Rs. 10,000, Raja Gajapati Rao of Vizagapatom has given a like sum, and the British Indian Association of Oudh has subscribed Rs. 5,000. There were also six sums of Rs. 1,000 and upwards and the total amount promised in India to the Central Committee between the above mentioned dates was Rs. 37,590. In addition to this, £343,100 have been subscribed in England, of which £100 was given by her Majesty the Queen, £100 by the Duke of Bedford, and £50 each by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

IT IS hard to credit the fact, but about thirty million rabbits and hares are killed every year in the United Kingdom, which are worth £2,200,000. Another interesting fact is that in the United Kingdom there are yearly about 24 million hens, who lay 2,000 million eggs, the value of the eggs and chickens being nine and a half millions sterling, in Paris 14 millions, in Germany 12 millions, and in Austria 11 millions. The "Chicken King" of New York, Mr. Baker, hatches 250,000 chickens a year by steam.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned in the City and East-end of London on March 10, by the conduct of processions of British seamen, who paraded before the offices of the leading ship-owners in Leadenhall Street, Fenchurch Street, St. Mary Axe, and other thoroughfares, with a view of drawing attention to the grievances under which they labour by the extensive employment of foreign sailors in British ships. Banners were carried bearing such mottoes as "We Starve that Foreigners may Live," "British Labour Sacrificed," &c., and handbills were distributed setting forth the grievances of which the processionists complained. After parading the streets of the City, the men marched back to the East India Docks, where a meeting was held, the sailors being cheered all along the route. It is however satisfactory that the proceedings passed off quietly and did not end in riots as at Trafalgar square.

IN consequence of the late riots at the West-end of London, an entire reorganization of the Metropolitan Police Force has been commenced. One of the most important orders has been with respect to mounted constables, and it has been decided that this class shall be considerably augmented in Westminister Division. For this purpose patrols have been withdrawn from all the outlying districts, and have been appointed to stations contiguous to the head-quarters of the police.

VIENNA papers quote a letter from Suakin which states that the monument is now completed that has been erected to the Mahdi by his successor Sheikh Abdullah. It is outside Omdurman, the little town opposite Khartoum, on the spot where the Mahdi's tent stood and where he is buried. The monument is in the form of a round tower, about 14½ feet in diameter, built of stones and bricks. The wall is white washed on the outside and an inscription is painted on it, in large black letters, setting out that the "Ambassador of God" rests beneath. Within the tower is the grave, on which the Mahdi's sword and silver helmet are placed. Four dervishes watch continuously by the grave, reciting prayers.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.

THE GRAND DUKE of Saxe-Weimar has entrusted several of the most distinguished grammarians and philologists of Jena, Weimar, and Misenach with the work of correcting the German vocabulary, studying the necessity of introducing into the language foreign words, and deciding whether such words should be Germanised.

MR. ALLAN HYDE GARDNER, a Eurasian, has gone to lay claim to a peerage. The title to which he aspires is that of Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter. Will aristocratic England admit a brawney Eu into her ranks ?

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A DISPENSARY has, as we had announced sometime ago, been established at, 37, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, under the superintendence of Mrs. Van Ingen, L. M. S., of the Madras University. The Dispensary is to be called Lady Dufferin's Female Dispensary for women and children. We need not take any notice of malicious grammarians who find fault with the tautology, but are satisfied that the dispensary will do good work. We should however have been glad if a better locality had been chosen, for Sukea's Street would not have done worse. The patients attending the dispensary will ordinarily be treated free of cost. Private entrance and consultation will be provided at certain hours for purdah ladies on payment of a small fee. Besides attending at the Dispensary at stated hours the lady Doctor will be at liberty to practise privately, provided it does not interfere with her dispensary duties. She will attend free of charge at the houses of the subcribers to the Dispensary.

THE OBJECT of Mr Macaulay's late visit to Pekin was to arrange a mission to Tibet. The mission has been finally sanctioned, and will leave Darjeeling with Mr. Macaulay as its head by the end of May. Mr. Paul will be attached to the mission as Secretary, and Dr. Cunningham as physician and scientific member. The mission will be escorted by a party of 70 sepoys and its route will lie through Sikim to Lassa. Mr. Paul is looking after the equipment, transport and supplies. The credentials of the Pekin Government to the Lamas are a guarantee that the mission will be successful. We have not heard whether Babu Surut Chunder Das, C. I. E., who did such excellent service during Mr. Macaulay's visit to Pekin, is to be attached to the Mission or not. He has, it seems to us, a sort of preferential claim to be so attached, and we hope his claim will not be overlooked. The Government would not have thought it its duty to honor him with a C. I. E. if it had not been satisfied of his worth and merit.

THE escort to the mission will consist of a few sowars mounted on ponies, and 60 or 70 Pioneers and Sappers and Miners. The road through Sikkim may probably have to be improved at several points, so a working escort will be needed. If the mission is successful the Government of India would make a good permanent road from Darjeeling right to the border of Tibet, thus encouraging traders to adopt the new route. What about the cost? We hear it will be immense.

IT must be very mortifying to Sir Auckland Colvin that his financial statement should have attracted little attention in England. The *Times* is the only newspaper that has thought it worth its while to comment on it. Besides what interest can the British public be expected to take in a dry Indian Budget estimate which our rulers themselves don't think sufficiently important to discuss in Council, but publish in the shape of a statement?

Mr. Ruskin's views of education, like those of his late master Carlyle, are somewhat erratic, and are not likely to find popularity on all hands. Mr. Ruskin vehemently denounces false and unhealthy ideas and says "I know of nothing, that has been taught the youth of our time except that their fathers were apes, and their mothers winkles; that the world began in accident, and will end in darkness; that honour is a folly, ambition a virtue, charity a vice, poverty a crime, and rascality the means of all wealth and the sum of all wisdom. Both Mr. Carlyle and I knew perfectly well all along what would be the outcome of that education." Sir Rivers Thompson has rectified all this by placing epigraphy in the same rank with mathematics.

WE take the following from the *Englishman* on the absence of barristers when the case in which they are engaged is called up. "Mr. Justice Hawkins denounced this as 'a scandalous neglect of the Court,' and ordered the case to proceed in the absence of Buzfuz, stating his intention of not allowing any portion of the costs, even if the defendant succeeded in gaining a verdict. It was not until the close of the plaintiff's case that Sergeant Buzfuz came into Court and explained that he had been told that there was no chance of the case coming on so soon. Mr. Justice Hawkins declined to recognize this excuse; and said that it was time to adopt some system to compel counsel to be in court when their cases came on. The public will heartily concur in this view of the matter. In no other profession is it possible for a person to claim payment of fees for work that he has neglected to do. Nor can counsel repudiate personal responsibility for the proper conduct of his business. He must know in what cases he is engaged, and whether they are likely to clash. It is with him that the duty should rest of obtaining a postponement for either one or other of the cases to which he cannot give his personal attention." The evil is not unknown here and Sir Comer Petheram, our new Chief, would do a good thing if he would take note of it.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886.

MR. HARRISON'S SPEECH ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

THIS is a redemption of promise case. Commenting on the Report of the Amalgamation Committee Sir Rivers Thompson had, some months ago, remarked that "legislation had to be undertaken this year;" by the year, we presume, he meant the Session, and the pledge thus given was redeemed at the last meeting of the Council. It appears that the Supreme Government had not yet approved of the project, and the Local Government was not in a position to publish the Bill until such approval; but as His Honor had to bring the Session to a close immediately in view of his departure for Darjeeling, the formal reading could not be conveniently deferred. This led to the anomaly of reading publicly a Bill which could not be published for sometime. The Bill was not ready even to be laid before the members of the Council until the day before their last meeting, and an honorable member complained of this, as it deprived him of the opportunity of commenting on the Bill. Under the Standing Orders of the Council, the proper time for traversing the principle of a Bill is at the first reading; when a Bill has once passed that reading, no honorable member is at liberty to attack a Bill on its principle. By delaying the circulation of the Bill Mr. Bose, the dissenting member, was deprived of the opportunity of reading the Bill and necessarily of commenting on it. In common parlance he was 'sold,' and the reading itself was what Mr. Ilbert calls "a fraud on the law." But in view of the paramount importance of His Honor's redeeming his pledge and proceeding to Darjeeling forthwith, we think, the irregularity, though manifest, is not of any consequence, and it would not have been at all proper for its sake to defer the closing of the session for a week or two. At the worst no debate has been permitted on the principle of the Bill, but, knowing well that that principle has been approved by His Honor and his official *entourage*, we see no harm done by it. The non-official dissentients, Mr. Bose and Babu Joyprokash, were, as usual, in a helpless minority, and their objections, if they had any to urge (of which we know nothing), could not have had a feather's weight in the discussion. The fate of the Bill would have been decided by the official members, and, as they were in favor of it, the shunting of the outsiders was, if any thing, a positive advantage. A discussion raised by malcontents would have been an unpleasant affair in this weather, and hence a necessity arose for the course adopted, for after all a shunting is certainly far more mollient than a hustling.

The Bill was published, on Wednesday last and is a long one. But this is not the season to take note of it. With the return of genial weather we shall notice its details. His Honor has been kind enough to give us eight months time to cogitate, and we shall make the best of it. In the mean time, however, it is meet that we should notice the dialectic speech with which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill introduced it. His Honor characterised it as "clear and succinct," and the praise was, we fancy, well deserved. Mr. Harrison opened his speech by dwelling on an anomaly, the removal of which was the primary motive of the proposed law. He said:—"The centre of a large city was formed into one municipality, and one or two other tracts into another municipality, and it seemed hardly necessary to say any thing more than draw attention to so singular an arrangement for furnishing reasons for introducing some change; all that seemed to be wanted to make the anomaly complete would be if the river Hooghly had not bounded the town of Calcutta on one side, so that the inner circle formed one Municipality and the outer circle another Municipality." This is certainly very ingeniously put; but the word "anomaly" some how put us out. It had been so often used and threshed during the Ilbert Bill discussions, that it stinks in our nostrils, and our mind takes tis tone from the idiosyncracy of our body. We feel a sense of sickening the moment we hear the word. We should be sure that Mr. Harrison did not mean any thing of the kind, but to us the word has for the last two years suggested the idea of—well, we must tell it—of gammon and nothing more. This peculiarity of our mind, as usual in such cases, strengthens itself by conjuring up confirmatory proofs. Thus in the present instance we turn insensibly to London, and behold the city proper forming in a central circle a thoroughly independent and self-contained municipality, with an area of a couple of miles or so and a population of a little over three lakhs, and around this we see layer upon layer of outer circles constituting no less than twenty-seven separate municipalities absolutely independent of each other, altogether including about four millions of inhabitants and constituting the largest, greatest, and richest city on the face of the earth, with sanitary and municipal organization so complete that it is simply beyond compare. We ask ourselves where is the anomaly in this case about inner and outer circles? Doubtless, Sir Vernon Harcourt, was at one time bent on knocking down the inner circle, but that was for the purpose of destroying the political power of that circle, and not to remove any anomaly. His scheme was to retain the autonomy of the 27 circles, but to take away the lavish expenditure of turtle and the overflow of 56 port from one of them. Mr. Harrison lately visited London to study the municipal arrangement of that great city, and the people here ask, is he going to do to the Corporation of Calcutta what Sir Vernon wanted to do to the Aldermen of his city? Only Sir Vernon's scheme did not contemplate any thing like one-third Government members who should practically count as two-thirds. Mr. Harrison next adverted to what we may call the law of natural sequences. In this he was not original, he borrowed it from Mr. Sterndale. He said:—"In the matter of Police there was one jurisdiction in the town and the suburbs; in the matter of hackney carriages there was one jurisdiction for their registration; as regards the fire brigade there was one jurisdiction." Ergo, there should be one municipality for the whole area. He might have strengthened the case much more firmly, if he had added, one High Court rules over both, and one Lieutenant-Governor governs all—nay one sun supplies light to both, and one atmosphere circulates air every where; but he did not. Sir Vernon, when he next takes up the London Corporation Bill, should take the hint, and instead of 27 should have only one Corporation for all London. Unfortunately, Mr. Harrison did not follow his arguments to their legitimate conclusion. Had he done so, the whole of the delta of the Bhagirathy would have been made into one grand municipality, and he the supreme ruler over it. Mr. Harrison next clenched the argument by saying that the Kidderpore Docks "would naturally (?) form an integral part of the town. Warehouses would be set up there, and a good deal of the commerce of the town would be transacted in the immediate neighbourhood of the docks. He would scarcely say that when the business of the town was divided in this way, it was extremely undesirable that the administration of the town should be divided (*i. e.* when the business is divided the administration should be united) and it seemed to him still more necessary that the dock area should be brought within the limits of the town administration." When he retires from India and takes charge of the English Home portfolio, we hope, he will make use of this invincible argument for the amalgamation of the docking town of Gravesend with the city of London.

One great complaint against the amalgamation scheme has hitherto been that it would increase the burdens of the people of the town for the benefit of the Suburbs, but this has been met to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Harrison. He says:—

"There would certainly be a very natural sense of injustice if they felt that new burdens were being imposed upon them and that they were no longer to

derive the same benefits from the rates and taxes as they enjoyed some fifty years ago. Upon these grounds the proposed measure was to arrange for the relief of a large measure of taxation on account of the police charges which the town had hitherto borne. The town at present contributed about Rs. 2,80,000 towards the cost of the police. The local government now, he believed, saw its way, from the beginning of the next financial year, to relieve the town from this charge, and therefore this bill provided for such relief. The effect of that would be that the rate-payers and the taxpayers of the town would be better off than they were at present in respect of this Rs. 2,80,000. The intention naturally was that this sum should primarily represent the sum which they would contribute for the improvement of the suburbs. Of course he did not mean to say that any steps would be taken in the bill to limit this as the exact sum which would be spent at their discretion in this way. Therefore the town would be able to levy precisely the same rates as heretofore, and, inasmuch as the town would be better off by this sum than it was at present, it seemed just and equitable that the Government should allow the suburbs to be assisted to this extent for the greater expenditure necessary there."

The argument is somewhat involved; but it means that because the Government would relieve the Town of the Police charges therefore the people of Calcutta should allow what they have been hitherto paying for the police to go to the suburbs; and under this arrangement there would be no actual addition to the burden of the people. It appears that the Police rate is to be replaced by a conservancy tax, and the proceeds thereof should go to the suburbs. This would be very much like a plan which said, let the contributions and subscriptions to the retiring family pension funds be reduced in favor of Civil Servants and the amount so relieved be taken from them under another name and made over to the benefit of the Subordinate Executive Service. If Mr. Harrison puts the case in that form he will perceive whether there is any injustice or not. The theory of municipal taxation rests on the assumption that the rate-payers pay just so much as is required for their common weal and no more, and every farthing taken in excess is an injustice amounting to spoliation, and the plan proposed involves just this spoliation. The latter part of Mr. Harrison's speech is devoted to a summary exposition of the details of the Bill, which we shall notice hereafter.

THE SITUATION.

Clouds are thickening around Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Irish reform and he would be, indeed, a bold diviner who could be tempted to prophesy as to what the issue of the contest will be. The split in the Liberal camp is getting wider every day, and Mr. Gladstone's adherants are daily dwindling and thinning away. Apart from the refusal of the Marquis of Hartington to join the Cabinet from the beginning, we have had the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan at the first start of the scheme. Fresh resignations are telegraphed almost every day since the announcement of the Premier's scheme, and the vacancies are being filled up temporarily by makeshift appointments. Mr. Heneage, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned his appointment, and Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, our Under Secretary of State, has got a lift in his place. Mr. Edward Strafford Howard, of whom much does not seem to be known, goes to the India office in Sir U. Kay's-Shuttleworth's place. Mr. W.C. Borlase, not much known either, has been appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board in place of Mr. Jesse-Colling who has been unseated. Earl Morley, Chief Commissioner of Works, has also resigned and been replaced by Lord Elgin. The resignation of the Earl of Cork, Master of the Horse, is also announced, as also that of the Earl of Kenmare, the Lord Chamberlain. Although all of those who have resigned or may yet resign, be not Cabinet Ministers yet their resignation unmistakably shows how strong the feeling must be against Mr. Gladstone's scheme in the ranks of his own partizans. It was not thus that the Grand Old Man's measures of reform used to be received in former days, for he was accustomed to take public opinion by storm whenever he was so inclined. Nor does his cause in the country seem to be improving. The election for the two seats at Ipswich left vacant owing to the Liberal candidates Messrs. Jesse-Colling and West having been unseated for bribery, have resulted in the return of two Conservative candidates. The matter cannot be regarded as a small one, as one of the defeated candidates is the Liberal Solicitor General.

When the debate on the Bill was resumed on Monday last Lord Randolph Churchill denounced it as simply a repeal of the Union and said that the safe guards mentioned therein are illusory. Mr. Thomas Burt and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh came forward to support the bill and the debate was adjourned. It was resumed on the following day when Mr. Goschen strongly opposed the principle and the details and urged the danger of yielding to the Parnellite pressure. Mr. Gladstone said that the provision of the Bill which related to custom and excise, and to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, were not vital. The House then read the Bill for the first time without a division. It may not mean much as the object of the Opposition is obviously to get hold of the Land Purchase scheme, but it nevertheless shows that the hostile camp is not prepared to oust Mr. Gladstone. The Conservatives by themselves are quite out of the running. Their only hope rests on a coalition and a plan with this object is being hatched.

Demonstrations have been held in disapproval of the scheme in which several of both the Liberal and the Conservative leaders freely joined. One meeting took place at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 14th instant, to pr test against the Scheme and was densely crowded by representatives from different parties, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character. Lord Salisbury, in moving his resolution for the maintenance of the legislative Union said that Mr. Gladstone's Bill was an ignominions surrender and if passed would weaken the whole Empire. The resolution was seconded by the Marquis of Hartington, and was of course unanimously adopted.

Apart from English prejudices against Ireland and things Irish in general, the secret of the opposition seems to be that Mr. Gladstone adhered to his policy of mystery and would not take either the nation or his partisans into confidence before he was prepared to make his scheme public. If he had consulted his own party beforehand, he might have been spared the sight of Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain arrayed in opposition, for between themselves they might have concocted a scheme with the objectionable elements wholly eliminated or at least made a little less prominent. It is questionable however whether on the whole it is wise for the English nation to indulge in this infatuated opposition against a comparatively harmless scheme, in the morbid apprehension of an imaginary disintegration of the Empire. The Irish are bent on bringing matters to a head, and the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's well meant efforts, will, we are afraid, be not calculated to improve matters, for if the Irish cannot have what little Mr. Gladstone proposes to give them, they must and will have something else and something better for aught we know. The nation is evidently on the brink of a great political revolution and it is wise to allow it to be effected as quietly and with as many safeguards for the Constitution and for the integrety of the Empire as possible. The moral support of all who are interested in the satisfactory solution of the Irish problem will be on Mr. Gladstone's side, and his triumph will be the triumph of principles that will lead to brighter results yet. He has the further overwhelming advantage of having the masses on his side. In the present distress of the labouring and artizan classes in England, radical doctrines will be much more freely supported by the voters, than what can benefit the Tories and Conservatives who have no reputation for being friendly to the lower orders of the community.

Since writing the above Reuter has telegraphed that the Land Purchase Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 16th instant. The Premier, in asking leave to introduce the Bill said, that it empowers the Irish Parliament to appoint a State authority, whose function it will be to arrange for the purchase of land from the present owners. The funds will be provided by the issue, at par, of £50,000,000, in 3 per cents. within three years. The price will be fixed at twenty years' purchase upon the judicial rent for the year ended in November 1885. Mansions, demenses, and woods will remain untouched, but expropriation will be compulsory in districts where the population is congested. It will be optional elsewhere. In the debate which followed the introduction of the Bill, the Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain said that the Bill had undergone a change for the better since he resigned his seat in the Cabinet. He, however, strongly disapproved of risking the taxpayer's money. The Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith, who also took part in the debate, strongly opposed the Bill. Mr. Parnel said he would reserve his opinion on it. The House eventually read the Bill for the first time. The Press, in discussing the Bill, generally condemn it. The *Daily News*, however, approves of it. As Mr. Chamberlain observed, the Bill has undergone great changes and is a much smaller measure than was originally given out. It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone has come down from two hundred to fifty millions, and the serious opposition to his Home Rule Bill may not have been altogether without influence on the modifications.

MR. SLAGG ON INDIAN QUESTIONS.

The last General Elections of Great Britain, which ended in the triumph of Mr. Gladstone's party, were characterised by the display of a wider and far reaching interest for Indian subjects in general than could be predicated of any previous Elections. Besides Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a native of India, a number of "Indian," candidates ranged on both the sides, by whom important Indian topics were brought to bear on the results of the elections far beyond the sanguine expectations of the most ardent well-wishers of India. True, we were not allowed the satisfaction of seeing, in all cases, candidates returned who were likely to do most good to India, but the candidature of some of these men, though unsuccessful, led to more beneficial results than could have been expected if they were not in the field at all. One of the most prominent of the unsuccessful candidates whose return to Parliament would have been hailed with genuine joy by all who had the good of India in heart, but who in his very unsuccess has managed to do us a deal of good, is Mr. John Slagg. Mr. Slagg is no stranger to Indian readers and his various proposals for reforms of the Indian Administrtion, including the proposal for Parliamentary Enquiry into Indian affairs, have been listened to with respect in England and with gratitude in India. The honored names of Cobden and Fawcett are now things of the past, and Mr. Bright has retired from activo politics for all practical purposes. The cry of India is yet far too feeble to be heard effectively in England without the powerful advocacy of men of the stamp indicated above, but whose services are, alas, no longer available. Their place, however. must be filled and are not being unworthily filled by men like Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Digby, and Mr. John Slagg.

It will be in the memory of our readers how during his unsuccessful Manchester candidature Mr. Slagg delivered two remarkable lectures on "the Poverty in India," and the "Remedy," before the Junior Reform club of that city. Sir James Fergusson, who, as Mr. Slagg complains, was anxious to discredit his candidature, delivered an address in reply, intended to vindicate the Government of India from Mr. Slagg's adverse criticism. With the assistance, however, of Mr. DaCosta, late of Calcutta, Mr. Slagg was enabled to refute Sir James' acrimonious insinuations through the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. These letters as well as the lectures, have now been published in a comprehensive shape and ought to prove very interesting reading to all concerned in India's welfare, although we for ourselves may not be prepared to endorse all his views *in toto*.

Mr. Slagg does not pretend to any personal knowledge of India. He does not write from an Indian official point of view or from that of

a casual visitor who flatters himself that he can master all intricate Indian questions in the course of a two month's winter tour, brimful of merry makings and gay doings. The character in which he desires to appear is not as a communicator of information, but as a critic upon information collected by others. This, it appears to him, is an office for which one who has never been in India may in certain respects, be better qualified than one who has, as he comes to the consideration of his subject with a mind free from bias and therefore in a fitter condition for arriving at impartial conclusions. Our readers will remember that it was exactly on the grounds urged by Mr. Slagg, that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association urged that the official element should be expunged as much as possible from the proposed Parliamentary Enquiry about India. It is a pity that Mr. Slagg should not have been in Parliament to support the proposal for Parliamentary enquiry, which, strictly speaking, originated with him.

To return however to Mr. Slagg's claims to be able to speak with some amount of authority on Indian subjects, though he may not have local experience. The means for arriving at sound conclusions in the case of the Indian Administration, is says Mr. Slagg, abundant even to excess, from the enormous amount of writing which enters into the conduct of all its business. A study of the official correspondence, unless of course care is taken to garble it properly, upon any Indian question enables one to see it set forth in all its aspects by a number of "experts" each with abundance of information at his disposal, and each desirous to present his own view in the most convincing manner. An intelligent and impartial critic, with such materials before him, might easily arrive at a sounder judgment, regarding the matter as a whole, than any one of the several disputants, vastly beyond him as these latter would be in knowledge of detail. The late Professor Fawcett, Mr. Slagg justly observes, is a striking instance, within our own time, of the great value and important advantages resulting from such independent criticism. Richard Cobden's well-known pamphlet upon "How Wars are got up in India," is another conspicuous example of the same thing. Edmund Burke, that greatest of British statesmen, is a still more memorable instance of the good that has been wrought in India by one who was neither an Indian official, nor had any personal knowledge of India.

From the beginning of British rule in India the most decisive improvements in the spirit and methods of that rule have been carried out by pressure from England, in the face of almost unanimous opposition from the "experts" of the day. As an illustration Mr. Slagg quotes from the debates which preceded the throwing open of the Indian trade in 1813. Previous to that year, not only did the East India Company possess a monopoly of the trade, but they were invested with authority to seize and send back to England any Englishman who presumed to take up his residence in their territories without leave from the Court of Directors. The restriction was removed by Parliament although all the Indian "experts" of the day had raised their voices in solemn warning against it. The East India Company Mr. Marshman tells us, in his "History of the Serampore Mission," "brought forward more than fifty witnesses of all classes—ex-Governor-Generals and ex-members of Council, civil functionaries and military officers, ship owners and ship captains, tea brokers and merchants, commissioners of customs and commissioners of excise—who strenuously endeavoured to convince the Lords and Commons of the impolicy and danger of throwing the trade of India open to the public, and allowing the admission of Europeans to that country. They maintained that the exports from England to India had reached the utmost limit, and that the habits of the natives, which were unchangeable, precluded every chance of increase. The resort of Europeans would, they asserted, lead to such a violation of native prejudices as to endanger our sovereignty. These doctrines were maintained, not only by interested partisans of the Company, but by men who were justly entitled to be considered the most eminent authorities on Indian questions." The man who upon this occasion advocated the more just and enlightned policy, was Lord Grenville, who had never seen India. Of him, Mr. Marshman writes that "he not only advocated the admission of British traders to the commerce of India, but considered the blended character of merchant sovereign an anomaly inconsistent with all true principles of Government. No sovereign, he asserted, had ever traded to profit, and no trading company had ever administered Government for the happiness of the subject. He proposed to govern India in the name of the Crown, as an integral part of the British dominions, and to throw the appointments of the Civil Service open to competition. Indian officials, however, remain, to this day, as impatient of criticism, and as fearful of innovation as their predecessors in 1813. Were we to accept implicitly what they would fain have us believe, we should hold, in the enraptured language of some Indian officials that our rule in India was "the most perfect system of administration the world had ever seen," and that to touch or tamper with it was as fearful a sin as laying a sacreligious hand on the Ark of the Covenant. A Bureaucracy, by all its habits and traditions, is incapable of adjusting itself to, or even comprehending, the far-reaching and radical changes which are going on with such astonishing rapidity in India. This view, of course, cannot be accepted. The Indian official of to-day appears to regard the educated native with very much the same dread as his predecessor, in Lord Grenville's day, regarded the non-official Englishman; and the admission of natives to the public service, exactly as his predecessor did, the admission of British merchant to the Indian trade. And yet, unless we are prepared to shut up our schools and colleges, and deport to his own country every native of India who presumes to set foot in Great Britain, this question of what we are to do with the Indians whom we have educated, must be answered in some other way than by the official device of ignoring their existence, or pretending that they do not represent the "intelligence" and "good sense" of the country." It is worse than idle, says Mr. Slagg, to be blind to the significance of occurences like the national conferences lately held in Calcutta and Bombay attended by delegates from all parts of India. "These results have been deliberately brought by our English administration and the future peace and stability of the Empire," Mr. Slagg thinks, "depend upon our frank and full acknowldgement of their tremendous importance and the new obligations they impose upon us."

SENATORIAL SHUNTING.

THERE was a sad breakdown at the Entrance Examination of 1885, and the impression was pretty general that it was due to the conduct of the examiners. The Press on this side of India, from the *Pioneer* downwards, took this view of the case, and no less a personage than Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in his official minute on the progress of education in his satrapy, attributed it to that cause. The breakdown was represented by a fall in the number of successful candidates from an average of 50 per cent. of the previous decade to 33 per cent. In other words, out of a total of 4,317 candidates no less than 2,854 were plucked, and most of them were practically deprived of the opportunity of further prosecuting their studies. The case was so bad that twenty-two of the non-official Fellows thought fit to call upon the Syndicate to appoint a special committee to enquire into the causes which led to the very unsatisfactory result, adding that, in the event of the Syndicate deeming it inexpedient to hold the enquiry, a Special Meeting of the Senate be convened to take the matter into consideration. The Syndicate had not the common courtesy to acknowledge this letter, it would have perhaps been *infra dig* for it to condescend to write to the Fellows; but evidently it declined to make any enquiry, or perhaps it had made some enquiry, but did not think it proper or becoming their position to communicate the result to the requisitionists. There was, we are informed, a proposition to snub the requisitionists for their bumptiousness in meddling with its work by sending back their letter, but the law in the case was too clearly worded to admit of that course. A Special Meeting of the Senate was held on January 2 in compliance with the requisition, and at it the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji moved "that an enquiry into the matter would be infructuous of any good result." This, however, was not approved, and Mr. C. H. Tawney carried an amendment to the effect that an enquiry into the matter be made, and "that a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds and the Ho'nble Chunder Madhub Ghose be appointed to enquire into the results of the last Entrance Examination." We are bound to confess that three more, or even equally, competent persons could not have been appointed by the Senate to conduct the enquiry, but we cannot help adding that it would not have been easy to hit upon three more unsuitable persons for the purpose. The Legal Member of the Supreme Council, at the time holding the office of President in Council, equivalent to the *pro tem* sovereignship of all India, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and a High Court Judge, have too many, too multifarious, and too onerous duties on hand to have time to look into the merits of questions on the rudiments of grammar or geography, or patiently to enquire into the woes of a parcel of schoolboys. A suggestion was made to add to the Committee a few competent men with more leisure; but it was rejected. And the result is what was anticipated under the circumstances. No independent enquiry worth the name has been instituted; no witness from among the aggrieved has been examined, and no argument has been allowed to be urged. The requisitionists, who simply asked for an enquiry on the single broad ground that the disparity between 50 and 33 per cents. was astounding, were called upon to bring forward specific charges and assume the odious role of public prosecutors, which they very properly declined to do. Some of them, however, pointed out the direction which the enquiry should take, and noticed a few instances of irregularities and improprieties, which had come to their notice. This they did, not with a view to sum up all the charges, but simply by way of illustrations of their statements, and to guide the Committee in the discharge of their duty. The Committee, however, took advantage of this. They assumed the illustrations to be the bill of plaint, and went straightway to traverse them. Their business under the terms of their appointment was to *enquire* and *trace* out the causes of the failure, but instead of enquiry and finding out the causes, they sat to pronounce judgment without enquiry and without defence. It is impossible to conceive any thing more illegal from three of the highest legal luminaries in the country! But more remains to be said. The Committee thus summarise the illustrations:

"The only specific complaints or charges made by these letters appear to be—

(1.) That certain questions in the English and History papers were such as candidates for the Entrance examination could not be expected to answer.

(2.) That improper questions were set in Arabic, Persian and Mathematics.

(3.) That the questions in Arithmetic and Algebra were too many in number.

(4.) That there was carelessness in the examination of certain answer-papers.

The findings on these "specific charges," as the Committee choose to call them, are remarkable for their simplicity. The Committee admit the first charge to be true. They say: "we think that *one or two of the questions in the English and History papers are open to criticism.*" The first part of the 2nd charge is also admitted. We are told that "the examiner in Arabic has explained that through a mistake *two passeges were set from a book which had not been prescribed.*" The second part of the second charge referred to Persian questions, and in regard to it we are told "no improper questions had been set"; but this opinion comes from three gentlemen none of whom is known to be a competent authority on Persian, and they do not say on whose authority they make the statement. It is very unpleasant to make this remark in regard to personages of high position, but their conduct leaves us no option. The simplest regard for self-respect should have made them cautious about committing themselves in respect of a language of which they know

next to nothing. As regards the 3rd part of the 2nd charge, theCommittee say, "we have no reason for believing that any of them were improper," and this is doubtless perfectly correct as far as it goes. The Committee had certainly "no reason" before them; this was, however, because they did not call upon any body to produce any. Had they called upon the Registrar to produce the Correspondence book, they would have readily found the correspondence which passed between the Syndicate and the Examiner in Mathematics. The third charge is admitted in full without any qualification. The Committee say:—"We are disposed to think that the mathematical papers were somewhat long, and we would recommend that, in future, if it is thought desirable to set a greater number of questions than can be reasonably expected to be answered within the time allotted, the candidates be informed that full marks will be given for correct answers to a specified proportion of the questions." The fourth is equally admitted in full. We are told by the Hon'ble gentlemen that "the facts with respect to the alleged carelessness in the examination of certain answer-papers appear to be as follows. One of the examiners had about ⅓ of the answers in Geometry and Mensuration allotted to him to look over. The marks assigned by him to candidates were found to be incorrect, and were consequently not used. The papers were re-examined by three fresh examiners specially appointed for the work, and it was in accordance with the result of this fresh examination that the results were determined." Thus we have three out of four charges admitted in full and one partially, and our readers would naturally and logically suppose there was ample *prima facie* ground for a thorough enquiry, apart from the Herodian plucking of 67 per cent, which gave rise to the agitation. But in the sight of the Committee they would be mistaken. The Committee tell us that "on the same grounds (which? the charges being found correct even after heroic whittling) *we deem it to be beyond our province to enter into speculations as to the causes to which the unusually large number of failures at the last Entrance Examination may be attributed*, or into discussions on such of the criticisms and suggestions which have been laid before us as do not specially relate to that examination." We are unsophisticated unprofessional people, quite innocent of law-making and law-administering, and therefore we fail completely in reconciling this remark with the terms of the resolution appointing the Committee. The resolution tells us very clearly and very definitely that "an enquiry into the matter (of the failure at the last Entrance Examination) be made," and the honorable gentlemen appointed to make the enquiry generally tell us, "it would be beyond our province to enter into speculations as to the causes to which the unusully large number of failures at the last Entrance Examination may be attributed." Certainly mere "speculation" was not their "province," but, if the enquiry into the real cause was beyond their "province," what was the "province" for which they were appointed? We may safely presume that they were not appointed to get hold of 22 of their brethren in the Senate, who are jointly with them responsible for the good name and fair working of the University and who felt deeply the harm done to three thousand boys of their country by the freaks of some examiners, and to have the pleasure of convicting them as fools or something like that. The three Honorable gentlemen have infinite power in their hands for the weal or woe of the country at large, and it was unbecoming of them to have pelted brickbats at the innocent frogs. That was certainly not their "province" under the Senate's resolution. The report is not dated, but it was circulated just three days before Mr. Ilbert left Calcutta for his æstivation at Simla, and there was of course no time for an exhaustive enquiry; but it was no reason for the process of shunting the members who wanted to do their duty. However, if the Hon'ble gentlemen have failed to do the duty for which they were appointed, they have done something which was not expected of them, but which is good of its kind. No complaint had ever been made anywhere against the Syndicate for the failure under notice, but, making a pretext of some unreported remark of the mover of the amendment, the Committee have gone out of their way and out of the terms of the resolution under which they were appointed, to grant a certificate to the Syndicate. They say:—"Having regard to the reasons assigned by the mover of the amendment for pressing for an enquiry, we deem it proper to put on record our opinion that the facts placed before us afford us no reason for supposing that the Syndicate are chargeable with misconduct or negligence with respect to the recent examination." We congratulate the Syndics on their acquisition of this handsome chitti, and wish them joy, though it comes somewhat indelicately from two of their collegues. Would that a similar chitti had been vouchsafed for the Examiners! It is of greater importance to be vigilant about the reputation of a dozen colleagues and countrymen than about the woes of three thousand black boys, who would, according to the cant of the day, be better employed as shoe-makers. The agitation was got up solely with, a view to check the freaks of examiners; but it has failed and the freaks of this year seem to be nearly as bad as those of last year.

THE PROSPECTS OF GRADUATES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

LORD DUFFERIN is a great statesman and a perfect master in the language of diplomacy. He is by no means unmindful of facts, and his deductions are generally thoroughly logical. Such, however, is the effect of the Indian climate, or of the surroundings of our rulers that even men of the standing of our Viceroys are not unoften betrayed into opinions and statements which they would never even dream of in the purer atmosphere of Great Britain. Some notable instances of this fact were afforded the other day in the speech of Lord Dufferin at the opening of the Muir College at Allahabad. We do not here wish to advert to the inconsistency of giving *eclat* to an institution which, by His Excellency's own showing, was manufacturing a commodity which was not wanted, and was all but perfectly unsalable, nor to dwell on the moral effect of giving *eclat* to, and telling the people that what they were doing was wrong. The obvious questions that struck the people were, why spend over eight lakhs of rupees on a building which can do no one good? Why a University, when it can produce only grumbling, starving discontents? Why not open smitheries, and roperies, and basket-making shops, instead of lecture rooms, for science and literature? To tell the people that higher education was unproductive and wrong, and yet to profess warm interest in its favor is, to use a vulgar but expressive term, a rum procedure. But we reserve it for notice on a future occasion. What struck us as singularly weak and trivial was a curious deduction to which His Excellency gave particular prominence. His Excellency is reported to have said that he had singled out a boy at the Benares College "and asked him to what purpose he proposed applying his acquirements. He answered that he looked forward to employment in Government service; and I have not the least doubt that had I addressed a similar question to any of the many scholars before me, I should have received much the same reply; and we must remember that there are a great number of institutions turning out, with equal success, hundreds of aspring young people, and that those I saw at Benares were but a single group. Now, it is very evident, as was observed in a notworthy speech by Mr. Grant-Duff the other day, that, no matter how wide we open the doors of Government employ, the majority of those receiving this admirable education are certainly doomed to disappointment and refusal, if they have in view the particular aim to which I allude. I cannot then help asking myself if those who are interested in the future welfare of the people of India, and those charged with the duty of directing the education, ought not to take these facts seriously into consideration, and endeavour so to direct our educational establishments as to avert in some measure this state of things." The evidence doubtless was correct enough, and the immediate inference that other evidence of the kind would be of the same character was equally so; but, with every sentiment of respect for his Excellency's opinions, we beg leave to observe, that it was essentially of a very trivial nature, and cannot in any fairness justify the issue to which it has been directed, or the conclusion which has been arrived at. We make bold to say that had the question been put to a student, not of the Benares College, but of one of the Inns of Court in London, of Grey's Inn, or the Inner Temple, or the Middle Temple, or of Lincoln's Inn, the reply would have been equally unsatisfactory. Every student in those institutions would have said that he looked for his ultimate gaol in the Woolsack, or at least in a seat on the Bench of one of Her Majesty's High Courts. In France it is said that every soldier carries in his knapsack the dream of a Field Marshal's baton. There is no question about the accuracy of the facts, but no one, we presume, would ever think it worth his while to carry it to the arena of practical politics, or at all deem it a matter of any serious consideration. To do so would be to build upon figments of fancy, unless the argument be got up to drive home a preconceived object. It would be an insult to His Excellency to suppose for a moment that he has any such object, and far be it from us to insinuate any thing of the kind. We are free to confess, however, that there are some officers, happily few, in the service who would not be above an illogical argument to attain a particular object. The theory of "disappointment" is futile at best. Disappointment is associated with every walk of life; it is inseparable from human existance; and it can no more be taken into consideration as a factor in the case of intellectual culture, than in regulating the number of students in the Inns of Courts, or of soldiers in the French army. We do not for a moment deny that it is possible to have more graduates than there can be room for in the service of Government; and if it were a fact, that high education without a corresponding opening for Government service was a danger to society, that it is essentially malign, and can only be, and should be, tolerated as a necessary evil to the extent of the requirements of Government and no more, the question may arise as to what extent it should be checked. But we repudiate such an idea; it would be a gross libel on intellectual culture to say any thing of the kind. The wider the spread of knowledge in a country the better it is for its government. This is a cardinal maxim; to deny it, is to deny the blessings of truth. Ignorance is *in se* vile, and disgusting, and abhorent, and to encourage it in the name of arts and technichal education, of shoe-making and basket-making, is to nurse the greatest enemy to civilization and progress. Were the case otherwise, still we would hold that we have not yet arrived at any thing like an over-supply of graduates in the North-Western Provinces, nor is there any prospect of a glut of that commodity within any measurable distance of time. The University of Calcutta has existed now for thirty years, and within that time the total number of graduates passed for the North-Western Provinces is barely 220, giving an average of just a fraction over 6 every year, for a population of 45 millions or twice as much as that of Great Britain. Are our rulers really appalled at this number? Do they really believe that, in the language of Mr. Grant-Duff, "no matter how wide we open the doors of this admirable education" we are certainly doomed to disappointment with these six candidates on hand every year? We shall take no note of death, disease, incapacity, bad character, and unwillingness to serve in any capacity, on the part of any of the graduates; if we did, the annual supply of 6 would be reduced to 4; but we ask is it really a fact that the Government cannot find room in the different Subordinate Judicial, Executive, Revenue, and Educational services for six persons every year? If it be, we must prepare ourselves for the greatest wonder of the age. Facts, however, tell us a different story. They tell us, that there is no want of situation for six persons, nor for twenty times that number; but that the Government of the North-Western Provinces, notwithstanding all its liberal professions and glib talk about Universities and anxiety about their welfare, looks with an evil eye on graduates, and systematically disowns them. This is a serious charge to make, but there are facts, which, we fancy, fully bear out our statement.

We would respectfully invite His Excellency the Viceroy's attention to the facts and figures contained in the Memorial which the graduates of the United Provinces presented to the local Government about two years ago. That document establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt that graduates in the United Provinces are carefully excluded from all coveted posts in the public service. The Memorialists point out that the colleges of the United Provinces have, since their affiliation to the Calcutta University, produced 202 graduates of whom 193 are now living. How are these men,whose education has cost the State large sums of money, employed? The total number of Deputy Collectors and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is 189, of whom only two or three are graduates. And we must not forget that in the case of these fortunate men their admission to the Subordinate Executive Service was due, not to their having distinguished themselves in their college career, but, to their having possessed influential friends or relations, who would have procured those appointments for them even if they had been veritable dunces. Then, the total number of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in the United Provinces is 130, of whom less than a dozen are graduates. Again, there is only one graduate among 220 Tehsildars in the Provinces. There are then scores, if not hundreds, of English schools, and they require several hundred graduates for their higher teachers. Now, do not these figures conclusively show that what Lord Dufferin calls the "manufacture of claimants for Government employ" is not proceeding in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on so large a scale that the supply has outstripped the demand? As is the case in the other provinces, where high education has made progress, so in the United Provinces it can not be said that the Government offices cannot absorb the limited number of graduates annually produced. We do not want the Government to create offices for our educated young men; but we have a right to demand that men of good education and character should be employed in the public service in preference to uneducated men of the amla class. At present the coveted posts in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in the United Provinces are the monopoly of men who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years. So long as this deplorable state of things exists in any province of the Empire, the Government has no ground to say that it finds it difficult to provide adequate and suitable employment for the continually increasing number of aspiring and intelligent young men who are being annually turned out of our schools and colleges. We do not mean that the old hands should be summarily dismissed to make room for graduates but we have no hesitation in saying that casualties and retirements under the 55 years clause cause many more vacancies than can be filled up by our graduates. The Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in the United Provinces would alone absorb more than 300 graduates, and the number produced is barely 6. Sir Alfred Lyall, in his masterly despatch of July, 19 1882, to the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Agra College, pointed out that the policy of the Government to open the higher posts in the public service to the people of the country could not be carried out without disadvantage to the administration, unless they provided themselves with adequate educational training and attainments. In the course of his speech at the Canning College, three years ago, he observed:—"The Provinces of Oudh and the North-West are rapidly developing in wealth and civilization, in industry and commerce—the professions and employments offer every year more numerous opening to young men of education. The demand for good *employes*, for pleaders, medical men and engineers, is extending. I wish that the young men who are born and bred in these provinces may become qualified, without loss of time, for availing themselves of these openings and for supplying this demand." How can it then be contended with any show of reason that the manufacture of claimants for Government employ has proceeded in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on so large a scale that the supply has outstripped the demand? On the contrary, if the Local Government should desire to recruit the Subordinate Judicial, and Executive services from among graduates, as it certainly ought to do, with the experience of Bengal and Bombay to some extent as a guide, the supply of eligible candidates will for a long time to come fall far short of the demand.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN WESTERN INDIA.

In noticing the establishment of the new Bombay Presidency Association in February before last, we welcomed with pleasure that fresh accession to the ranks of our public political bodies, as it would, from the resources at its command, prove a veritable tower of strength in all our political agitations of an imperial nature. The first annual report of the Association is before us, and it is satisfactory to find that it has not partaken of the nature of mushroom or fungus growth and has *not* died away before it had begun to run its short lease of life. By a strange irony of fate had it been reserved for Bombay, the capital of Western India, with its vast and multitudinous population and with its keen and intense political life, to be long without a well-organised, strong and national Association for the purpose of watching and furthering the true interests of the country. We, therefore, hailed the new organisation at Bombay with more than ordinary delight, because it was expected to form, so to speak, the key-stone of the system of National Associations in Western India. But we said that it is not the formation, but the proper working of these Associations, upon which the political advancement of the country entirely rests. Like a double-edged tool these bodies have the power of injuring those very interests for whose protection they are formed, unless properly, carefully and judiciously worked. The struggle has just begun and the battle is yet far from being won. A great deal would depend upon the tact, judgment, discretion moderation and courage of those who undertake to lead the charge and who command the forlorn hope, and it remains to be seen whether success will attend our efforts for political advancement or not.

The report of the Bombay Presidency Association is, besides, entitled to more than a mere passing remark because it contains the records of the working of the first year of its existence. There is nothing in the report to cause a sense of disappointment in the most sanguine expectant of good results, though efforts are not unnaturally being made in the Anglo-Indian Press, both on this and the other side of India, to discredit the success of the newly born Association. The number of the members considerably increased during the year. And the Council believe that a considerable accession may still be looked for, as the aims and objects of the Association are more widely known and the value of its efforts more extensively appreciated. It is, however, not by the number of members alone that the utility of a public body like the Association is to be estimated. Number is decidedly one important element of success. But the utility of the Association as an influential exponent of the wants, requirements and aspirations of the people whose interests it has to represent, must be gauged by the tangible results it is able to show from year to year. Judged by this standard, the Council believe that their labours to bring prominently to the notice of the authorities some of the more pressing questions of the day which needed immediate solution—both in imperial and local politics—will not be unproductive of some benefit to the people at large. The Abkari complaints of Bombay and the Forest Law complaints of Thanna drew the attention of the Council, and their endeavours in connection with these questions were attended with success in the shape of the appointment of commissions to enquire into the grievances of the people in this regard. The time of the Council was next occupied for upwards of ten weeks in the preparation of leaflets on important Indian questions for distribution among British electors. It was felt that the occasion of the late general election should not be allowed to slip away, the opportunity afforded being so rare and unique, without awakening an intelligent interest among the people of England on Indian problems. The administration of the country has drifted from year to year without any proper investigation being made into it. The cost of conducting it has grown apace. The growth of military expenditure has been alarming. The labours of the Parliamentary Finance Committee of 1871-4 convinced the late Professor Fawcett that an exhaustive inquiry into the financial and general condition of the country could not be delayed much longer. He observed that the many safeguards to economy which were in vogue during the regime of the East India Company had been swept away, and the substitutes which took their place had proved to be comparatively ineffective. Stock-taking had therefore become an imperative necessity for the better government of the country. And the first step to bring about such an exhaustive stock-taking was to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of British electors. Hence a general appeal to them was decided upon and prepared, for which the hearty thanks of the Council are given to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who simultaneously with the Association, initiated the movement which is now pretty generally known. They resolved not only to make a general appeal, but also to send delegates on behalf of the various public Associations in their own and other parts of the country to carry out the object in view. The delegates left India in September last and returned in January, after having laudably performed the work for which they were despatched. The Council accord their best thanks to the various public Associations above-named. and also to the British Indian Association, and to their own members who co-operated with them, in this most important attempt, for the first time made on any large scale. to interest British electors in the affairs of the people of India."

The last but not the least of the matters undertaken during the period under report was the holding of a National Congress in Bombay, where leading representatives from all parts of the country were invited to attend. The Council do not think it amiss to state that the Congress could not have been held at a more opportune hour in the history of the Empire. It was the most visible outcome of that revolution in the political life of the Indians which has been slowly transforming their thoughts and intellects for the last twenty eight years. The awakening of political life in India of which the working of the Bombay Association is but a partial manifestation is undoubtedly the result of the silent and steady progress that has been made in all directions by the people during the past quarter of a century. It was in the midst of the active manifestation of this new spirit which has come over new India that the Congress took its birth.

This is neither the time not and the place to look back upon the questionable policy pursued by the Association in reference to certain matters which led to the resignation of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of the Presidentship and the Vice-Presidentship respectively of the Association last year. Nor do we desire now to recall the unfortunate incidents which made it imperative for us to protest against the action of the Association about the distribution of the Indian Leaflets. Such mistakes must, do, and will occur even in the best regulated and the best constitutioned organisations, and they do not in the least take away from the value or importance of these bodies. We are much pleased to be able to congratulate the Association on its satisfactory working during the first year of its existence. and we hope and trust that it will be spared a long career of usefulness and public service. The surest augury of its stability and usefulness is that it does not pretend to confine itself to soaring imperial politics, contemptuously leaving aside "vestry politics" to take care of itself. If it seeks to influence the British electors about Indian questions and strives after the creation of a United India, it also strives to do good in the practical details of daily life by seeking to influence local magnates in toddy and Mahua flower questions. They deserve success because they have not been taught to despise the small things of civic life. And success

will be theirs if they will carefully adhere to the noble and statesmanlike utterances of Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee at their inaugural meeting fourteen months ago. "I feel," he said, "that there is a great and glorious future for this Association, if only it will be true to itself—if only it will accept justice and moderation as the cardinal principles of its action. Gentlemen, to be truly worthy of this great Presidency, it must not only exercise undoubted and undaunted advocacy—fearless advocacy—of our national rights, but it must also show an undoubted and an unimpeachable loyalty to the Throne. (Cheers.) It must no doubt make a perfectly independent criticism, and at the same time show a due and a just regard of the political circumstances of the country. Above all, gentlemen, I think it must not confound real independence with that petulant and carping spirit which can see no good in any Government measure, and detect nothing for the benefit of the people of this country. I trust that it will be never forgotten that moderation is better than exaggeration, and that persuation is better than declamation. I trust that in times of excitement and agitation it may exercise moderating influence upon the popular feelings, and that it may possess strength and wisdom to guide the currents of public feelings in the true channel, that while widening the basis of our popular rights it may at the same time add strength and security to the empire, and draw closer together the bonds of friendship and of harmony which at present happily exist between Her Majesty's Eastern and Western empire."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived at Ambalia on the 10th instant, *en route* to Simla, and proceeded to visit Pinjore on the 12th. His Excellency reached Simla the same evening.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and party left the Presidency on Wednesday and reached Darjeeling the following day. The departure was strictly private, and no officials or private gentlemen attended on the platform.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, goes on leave for three months. Mr. Blyth, the Under-Secretary, acts for him, Mr. Blyth's place in the Secretariat being taken by Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Joint Magistrate of Purneah.

ACCORDING to the latest report H.R. H. the Duke of Connaught is expected to arrive at Bombay by the end of June. His Royal Highness will be a guest of Lord and Lady Reay for some time before proceeding to Rawal Pindi.

THE result of Mr. Robert Knight's fearless exposure of the management of the Burdwan Raj in the columns of the *Statesman*, is to be a criminal prosecution against the veteran journalist for defamation. Mr. Miller, Joint-Manager of the Raj, will prosecute, and Mr. Knight we hear is determined to defend the case stubbornly. Mr. Monmohun Ghose will, it is said, hold a brief for the defence. Mr. Knight deserves the sympathy of all friends of justice and order.

IT IS satisfactory to see that the Punjab chiefs' College is making good head. During the last financial year no less than one lac and fifty-six thousand rupees were subscribed or promised by ruling chiefs or Indian gentlemen, and the Punjab Government have promised to pay a sum equal to that raised by subscription with the further sum of 15,000Rs. promised by the Supreme Government. The Committee of management will have at their disposal more than three lacs and a quarter of rupees.

A NOBLE LORD laying violent hands on his own self in a fit of anger, jealousy or despondency is so rare an occurence now a days, that the report of the suicide committed by the Earl of Shaftsbury in a cab in Regent street, London, on Tuesday, naturally caused considerable sensation. The Earl was the eighth of that name, and was the son of the well-known philanthropist. He was born in 1831, and entered Her Majesty's Navy in 1848. He was in Parliament from1858 to 1865. Though no prominent politician his lordship, like his illustrious father, was well known for various benevolent works.

STORIES of reductions in the various departments of Government generally prove so untrue and unmeaning that we have almost ceased to put faith in them. The latest story is that the Supreme Government is seeking to impress upon the local governments the desirability of effecting some retrenchments in the Medical Department. The increase in the personnel of the department due to the increase in the number of British troops will be, it is hoped, reduced to a minimum by the station hospital system. Economy in expenditure on establishments and supplies is strictly enjoined, as well as prevention of waste and of unnecessary accumulation of obsolete or superfluous stores, supplies of equipments and instruments. These measures of retrenchment are evidently meant to apply to the Military Medical Department. But if they are made to apply to the civil as well, it will not take long to foresee the results. The hospital assistants, a few coolies, and the diet and medicine of the poor sufferers will be all that will be interfered with. Dr. Payne's laudable efforts in applying the shears in this direction have done more than all that could be desired in Bengal, and the Government would do well to pause and consider before making any further advance. Misdirected economy should not be allowed; they lead to loss of efficiency.

ANY progress in the indigenous manufactures of the country must be very welcome to all who are interested in its welfare. The progress of the cotton trade in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884-5 was, it seems, eminently satisfactory. 13,26,718 acres of land were under cotton cultivation and supplied materials for 32 mills and factories of the Presidency, and two millions and seventy thousand looms were at work in these factories which gave employment to 8000 men and women in addition to four millions and forty thousand persons employed on smaller works. The fabrics produced, weighed over 63½ millions of pounds and were estimated at 274 millions of rupees, which is about the value of the yarn and fabrics imported from foreign countries. The colored cotton goods of Madras have a world-wide reputation, and were exported to the extent of thirty-six millions of rupees. The gay colors of the Madras stuff, remarkable alike for durability and breadth, are much in requisition in the West Indies and America, among Negroes and in countries where the Indian cooly emigrates. The demand of these goods in European and Asiatic countries in general, though not very large, is remarkable. Besides colored goods the exports include cotton piece-goods such as towelling, table cloths, trowserings, grey-shirtings and raw cotton of the value of a crore and one third. It is further estimated that the home consumption by 30,000,000 persons must at least equal the value of the exported goods. While thus the "black Presidency" is making this steady advance, enlightened and civilized Bengal has to look almost entirely for its supply of cotton goods to Manchester. The contrast is anything but edifying.

AMENITIES BETWEEN THE TEACHER AND THE TAUGHT. Professor J. S. Blackie recently delivered, before the Students Representative Council of the Edinburgh University, a lecture on the "Philosophy of Education." The audience was highly enthusiastic, and so frequently burst out into applause, that the learned Professor had to check it by expressing a hope that "they would not applaud so much; it was churlish. They might do it once in a quarter of an hour." When "whistling," came on the name of the Church being mentioned, the Professor said "now don't play the fool like babies. (laughter)—it merely proves that you are silly (Oh! and laughter.) He did not wish to address a parcel of boys and babies, but young men of intelligence (ironical laughter)." When he named mathematics there were "applause and hisses." When the devil was named there were "Oh oh," and hisses, and derisive shouts," Philosophy called forth the response, "Oh." Moral emotions elicited a similar response and when "truthfulness, courage, self-reliance, self-denial, strength of will, determination, firmness and patience" were named "a number of the students began to scrape their feet on the floor, the Professor parenthetically observing that he sometimes flung pearls before swine." Reference to music as a means for the culture of the emotions led to "loud calls for a song," and when the Professor failed to respond to them, there were bitter cries of "Oh, Oh." The meeting terminated with mutual expressions of good-will. We wonder what would have been the feeling of our dons, if such an exhibition of manners had taken place in the Presidency College, and how smart would have been the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor insisting, as he did in regard to the boys of the Dacca College, on the urgent necessity of a "sound whipping." We know of some English Professors here, who would have run mad at such an exhibition of life by Bengali boys Lucky they are here, and have no chance of filling a Professor's chair in Edinburgh!

THE LATEST YANKEE NOTION. At a lecture delivered by Mr. I. Clifford at the Aquarium, Westminister, the lecturer stated "that they had now learned to control the teeth, and not to be controlled by them. They had found out that if necessary they could take a tooth out, cut off the diseased end, replace it and it would grow firm again in a few days. Transplanting was also successfully carried out, and a number of means of saving teeth had been discovered. He advised his hearers not be so ready to part with these useful members, but if afflicted to place themselves in the hands of their dentists in time, and they could almost indefinitely postpone the wearing of artificial teeth."

THE TRIAL of the socialist leaders Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams has closed with the discharge of the offenders. Lucky they live in the free atmosphere of England. What would have been their lot had they been caught at Salem!

As announced beforehand a political demonstration was held at Tarakesvar yesterday when a large number of people attended. Processions representing different villages and townships of the neighbourhood from all directions with flags, banners, music and songs proceeded to the place of meeting. The Patwari Bill, the Chowkidari Act, the Arms Act, Taxation, the Civil Service, Reconstitution of the Legislative Council, and the Separation of the Executive from the Judicial function in the administration of criminal justice were discussed. The proceedings of the meeting were enthusistic yet orderly, and the rustic audience seemed to listen with unmitigated interest to what their more enlighted brethren had to say concerning their welfare and that of the country. We are glad of the success of these mass meetings which are bound to be a tower of strength in all our politicial struggles as they will henceforth invest them with more importance than the classic oratory "wire-pulling of Babu orators" could possibly give them. What pleases us more is that quiet and order went hand in hand with energy and enthusiasm, and that there were no objectionable features whatever to afford a loophole for undue and unnecessary interference of the authorities. A similar meeting has we hear been held at Krishnagore.

THE NEW furlough rules for which our military friends were panting and dying, for they would be such a good and nice thing for them to have, have been promulgated. The maximum period of leave will be two years, and the furlough allowance will extend from £200 to £700 a year, according to the length of service. Extension beyond two years will be granted on special grounds, but without pay. All leave in and out of India will count as service but the officers will beliable to recall unless physically unfit. The Government rate of Exchange is to apply.

INSPITE of the anxious solicitude of the city fathers, the Tram Traveller's prospect in the awfully stifling weather is any thing but cheering. The Town Council, it is true, alloted at least 16 inches of space for double as many inches of humanity occasionally. But even this mild encroachment on the "rights" of the Tram Company is not to be countenanced, and the rule has not yet received official sanction, although passed long ago, as it has to pass through various Secretariats. In the meantime, the story goes that the Writers Buildings authorities are in no hurry to confirm the action of the Babu representatives of the town, and have given the Tram Company two years time to put their house in order leisurely and to enlarge, the sitting accomodation of their rolling stock as it would be hard we suppose to take away from their already poor and dwindling dividend by making a deduction of 20 per cent. (1 in 5) all round. Between this indulgence and the comfort of being made to wait in the cool Mid-day breeze for hours and halves of hours, the Tram public ought to be very thankful to those that rule their destiny, in no metaphorical way. The rule of our Local Government is the profits of joint-stock companies first, the convenience and comfort of the people next, and provided it is not opposed to profit. Mr. Nolan's amendment had prepared us for this.

OUR High Court Judges not only get some of the largest salaries in the land but enjoy the largest amount of holidays, apart from leaves and furloughs. The Appeal Benches as a rule don't sit on Saturdays, and the first bench gets another day's extra holiday every week. In the original side also cases used not to be heard on Saturdays, unless specially fixed for any particular reasons, and the work was confined to reference, passing of account, and so on. The new Chief Justice, however, who in now sitting on the Original Side,has introduced a healthy innovation and original cases are to be heard on Saturdays as well. This will considerably help in lightening the file. The file, by the way, is now-a-days poor enough, and does not seem to stand in any special need of being lightened; not more than twenty-five cases are said to be on the board, several of which are tied up by Commission and other causes. In a month's time or so, therefore, the original Judges may fairly expect to have the hot weather all to themselves.

THE WEEKIST in the *Saturday Evening Englishman* thus comments on the Chowkidari Bill, which was passed at the last meeting of the Bengal Council. "Any thing more wantonly foolish and ingeniously perverse has never been perpetrated even by the Bengal Council. The state of things with which the Bill proposed to deal was certainly far from satisfactory. But it might have been seen at a glance that the Bill would make things ten times worse. The Choukidar was badly paid by the Punchayet, his pay was overdue in many cases for three months. How does the Bill propose to remedy this? By enacting that the Choukidar shall henceforth be paid quarterly. It is incredible; but it is true. The watchmen get three rupees, and the Bill makes no provision for an advance of pay. What then is he to do till his first quarter's pay is due? Why, the Bill, to begin with, will kill off all the Chaukidars in Bengal."

ALL honor to the Government of Bengal for its anxiety to redeem its promises. In 1872 the Lieutenant-Governor of the time, Sir George Campbell, promised the zemindars a summary law for the speedy collection of rent, as a small compensation for the trouble and loss to which they submitted themselves by undertaking to collect the road-cess. To redeem this promise he drafted a bill, but it soon after fell through. Sir Richard went through the same formalities, but no further. Sir Ashley Eden next came to the rescue, and to redeem the promise got up the Rent Bill, but he did not hold office long enough to pass it, or rather he was too astute to take upon himself the odium of the Dutch form of redeeming promises, and so passed on the Bill to the India Council. Sir Rivers Thompson next came in, and got the Bill passed under the name of the Bengal Tenancy Act. One should have thought that this was the final redemption, ending by, in a great measure, expropriating the zemindar of his proprietory right to the soil. But he would be mistaken. Sir Rivers Thompson is not at all satisfied with the Act as a complete acquittance. He will not stint the measure of his obligation. At the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Reynolds, in his behalf, stated that the zemindars had not yet got the Government promise fully redeemed, and the law about the Registration of Permanent Tenures would prepare the way for an easy law for the recovery of rents. We have already shown in several issues that the ocean of litigation which the measure will immediately bring on will carry havock and ruin in every zemindary home, and half a century hence there will be few left to reap the benefit of the certificate process of rent recovery which the tenth successor of Sir Rivers may grant. But time is no element in the matter of redeeming promises. The earnestness displayed by Government to prepare the way for redeeming its promises ought to be a sufficient guarantee that the promise will be kept, and he is a wretch fit to be whipped with scorpions who should doubt it. The Bill is to be republished for public discussion. The blessings offered by the Bill are threefold, 1st, the easy recovery of rents, which would benefit the zemindar; 2nd, the obliteration of the twenty years' presumption clause, which would again benefit the zemindar, though the mover does not proclaim it as he knows that the enhancement clauses of the Tenancy Act has left no room for any good coming from that obliteration; and 3rd, the complete record of rights—the Domesday book—which will benefit the Government, the zemindar and the ryot alike. Mr. Reynolds concluded his speech by a very significant threat. He said, "It seems to me very desirable that the bill should be republished, and the deliberate expression of public opinion on it be invited. If the zemindars, after such expression of opinion considered that it was not desirable to legislate upon these lines, he imagined the Government, considering the bill had been mainly introduced for the purpose of benefiting the zemindars, would not desire to press the measure upon them against their will, but in that case it would not be open to the zemindars to say that the Government had not made an honest and sincere attempt to give them additional facilities for the recovery of their rents."

WE GIVE prominent insertion to the following address from His Highness Maharaja Duleep Singh to his countrymen, which has just been forwarded to us. It is a document which will, we have no doubt, be read with melancholy interest. The reference to the change of faith and the acceptance of the offence upon himself by the Prince is manly. As a matter of fact the public know well that the Prince was at the time a boy of 15 years of age, and helplessly in the hands of his guardians who wanted so to denationlize him as to be totally discarded by his co-religionists. His desire to take the Pahul again is worthy of the son of the great Ranjit, the Lion of the Punjab.

My beloved countrymen,—It was not my intention ever to return to reside in India, but Sutgooroo, who governs all destiny, and is more powerful than I, his erring creature, has caused circumstances to be so brought about, that, against my will, I am compelled to quit England, in order to occupy a humble sphere in India. I submit to his will, being persuaded that whatever is for the best will happen.

I now, therefore, beg forgiveness of you, Khalsa Jee, or the Pure, for having forsaken the faith of my ancestors for a foreign religion; but I was young when I embraced Christianity.

It is my fond desire on reaching Bombay to take the Pahul again, and I sincerely hope for your prayers to the Sutgooroo on that solemn occasion. But in returning to the faith of my ancestors, you must clearly understand, Khalsa Jee, that I have no intention of conforming to the errors introduced into Sikhism by those who were not true Sikhs—such, for instance, as wretched caste observances or abstinence from meats and drinks, which Sutgooroo has ordained should be recieved with thankfulness by all mankind; —but to worship in the pure and beautiful tenets of Baba Nanuk and obey the commands of Gooroo Govind Sigh.

I am compelled to write this to you because I am not permitted to visit you in the Punjab, as I had much hoped to do.

Truly a noble reward for my unwavering loyalty to the Empress of India. But Sutgooroo's will be done.

With Wah Gooroo jee ke Futteh,
I remain,
My beloved Countrymen,
Your own flesh and blood,
DULEEP SINGH.

The Prince, we understand, left England for India on the 31st ultimo, and will reach Bombay in a day or two.

EX-JUSTICE Pinhey's monstrous and absurd decision in Bombay conjugal right restitution case has been reversed, and the appeal court has directed that the case should be tried on its own merits. In order to save expenses to the parties, who have expressed a determination to carry the case once more to the Appellate Court and to the Privy Council, if necessary, Sir Charles Sergeant and Justice Bayley have wisely determined not to remand the case to the lower court, but to try the issues themselves. Although technically speaking the issue as to whether Rukhambai is to be sent back to her husband or not is yet left undecided, the plea that the suit cannot lie has been properly disallowed and there are very ample indications that the cause of truth religion, and social purity will yet triumph. The decision of the Appellate Court affirms without reservation the jurisdiction of the Court and its power to enforce its decree by imprisonment or an attachment of property. It cites a long array of precedents for suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, and altogether rejects the contention raised on the defendant's behalf that the right of the husband over the wife is a right of imperfect obligation—a moral and religious right, the infraction of which is punishable by pains in the world to come, but by no penalty that the civil power can impose. The fact that the Hindoo lawbooks make no provision for the king to order a husband or a wife to return to marital allegiance is held to be of small moment. It seemed to Justice Pinhey that "it would be a barbarous, a cruel, a revolting thing to compel a young lady to go to a man whom she dislikes in order that he may cohabit with her against her will; and I am of opinion that neither the law nor the practice of our court either justifies my making such an order, or even justifies the plaintiff in maintaining the present suit." But the Appellate Court held that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights had frequently been entertained by the Civil Courts in the case of natives, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. As regards Hindoos there can be no doubt that the jurisdiction is well established and in the words of Justice Melville "so long as that jurisdiction is not interferred with by legislation our courts have no discretion in the matter." The duties relating to husband and wife, Sir Charles Sargeant says, "have always been the subject of caste discipline, and with the establishment of a systematic administration of justice the civil courts have assumed the jurisdiction over conjugal rights described by Hindoo law. Our law Courts cannot afford to do great right by doing a little wong," if a "little wrong" should set the religious moral and social behests to the four winds of the heaven. Sir Charles Sergeant and Justice Bayley have taken a just and proper view of the case, and are to be congratulated on being able to rise above school-girlish maudlin sentimentalism. The whole body of Hindoos will await with feverish interest the final decision, and should it in the least be antagonistic to their religious teachings and social requirements, which we have little reason to be afraid of now every effort will be made to get it reversed.

THE Calcutta Police, are, we are glad to see, on a fair way of redeeming their good name for detective acumen. The perpetrators of the gigantic Post Office robbery which we noticed last week, have been traced and placed on their trial before the Chief Magistrate. Quite a formidable detachment of detectives including three Superintendents and five Inspectors were told off for the duty, which they have succeeded in doing well under the superior inspiration

of Mr. Lambert. It is satisfactory to learn that the loss caused is not quite so great as was first supposed. The two bags contained 123 registered articles, containing chiefly notes, half and whole, cheques and hoondies. About 400 Rs. worth only of this was insured. The theft was committed by a packer of the name of Chatoo Kahar in the General Post office and the bags were never as a matter of fact on their way to Howrah. The notes were cashed in the Currency Office on the day following the robbery, but have been recovered for the most part. The Kahar has made a free confession and pointed out the spot where the booty was concealed, but some of the notes and the hundies and cheques have been destroyed and others have not been traced out. The culprit first wanted to implicate some others whom he named, but on second thought said that he alone had perpetrated it. If so, there must be something very rotten in a system in which property worth thousands and lacs of rupees is exposed to such great risk and danger as to be absolutely at the mercy of a common menial. If such a thing is possible, the system requires a thorough overhauling. In this conection we hear that one of the lower employes of the office arrested on suspicion has come by his death while in custody. The report is that he jumped over board while being taken to Howrah out of a feeling of shame and disgrace, as he was innocent. If such a death has taken place there ought to be a thorough enquiry into the circumstances attending, for no suspicion ought to be allowed to rest on any one concerned.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ex-King Theebaw and his suite left Madras by the *Clive*, on the 10th instant for Rutnagherry.

THE shipments of the Maisur Company's gold during the year, were 8,788 ounces, worth Rs. 1,49,200. The Maisur Government has formed a Mining Department, the first duty of which will be the examination of four auriferous zones that cross Maisur. Until this is completed no more leases will be granted by the Maisur Government.

MR. MORGAN, Government Solicitor, appeared before Colonel Smith, Presidency Magistrate Madras, and renewed his application for sanction to proceed against Dr. Currie for perjury in connection with the charges he brought against the officers of the *Goorkha*. The application was granted. A warrant has been taken out for the doctor's arrest, who is believed to be in Calcutta.

ON THE application of the Zemindar's Counsel, the Madras High Court has ordered the issue of summonses to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, the Hon. Mr. Master, Colonel Kilgour, and Colonel Guthrie, to appear as witnesses for the defence in the Garstin dakaity case. The application was opposed by the Public prosecutor.

THE Greek Chamber, after a long and most animated debate, has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad stating that it is necessary to put a stop to the state of things on the frontier between Greece and Turkey. The menacing attitude of the Greek Government compells Turkey to be put to a heavy expense. She has proposed to the powers that the international fleet now assembled at Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm. The Greek fleet in the meanwhile is reported to have left Salamis and its destination is unknown. Austria, Germany, and Russia, in reply to the proposal of the Porte that the international fleet in Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm, have promised to take fresh steps to secure her disarmament. The reply of the Greek Government to the identical Note of the Powers, notifying their formal signature of a Conference protocol, and strongly urging Greece to abandon her menacing attitude towards Turkey, has been received. It shows no sings of yielding, but, on the contrary, is couched in difiant terms.

THE case of Colonel Hooper has been concluded. With reference to the extortion of evidence from a prisoner on the threat of death, he admits that, though it was an unusual step taken by him, it was believed that under the circumstances, it was for the public interests and the safety of European lives in Mandalay, which were threatened by a plot headed by one of the Burmese ministers, a member of the Hlootdaw. As regards photographing the prisoners, all the evidence is said to go to show that no delay whatever occurred through the use of the camera. Various correspondents of the papers testify similarly. Mr. Moylan, the *Times'* correspondent, admits the hearsay nature of the data on which he framed the telegram to London, but regards the action of Colonel Sladen, Mr. Bernard, and other officials on the subject of the extorted evidence as a justification of the contents of the telegram. In examination Mr. Bernard replied, that to the best of his belief Mr. Moylan had no personal animus against Colonel Hooper, but it is his most distinct impression that Mr. Moylan wished to press home against the military authorities every charge he could on account of the way in which he had been made to leave the expedition under General Prendergast's orders about the 30th of November.

DAKOITY seems to be as rampant in Burma as ever. A gang was defeated near Myanoung in the Irrawady Division on the 11th instant. An assault was made on two European Railway officers in the Tenasarim District who were plundered and badly wounded. Another engagement took place with the rebels at Nandawgone on the 5th instant who offered very serious resistance. A village is reported to have been burned down. Information has been received from the Chif Commissioner at Mandalay that armed disturbances occurred at Mandalay on Wednesday. It appears that at daybreak about 25 armed men, with white flags, issued from a house in the city, attacked the police guard, and wounded three constables and two Eurasians. The party climbed over the walls on being pursued. and escaped, leaving their arms. Another gang, numbering 30 armed men, with flags, set fire to certain houses outside one of the city gates, They were dispersed by the military. Two of these men have been caught, and more arrests are being made. At about 9 A. M. a fire broke out inside the city, apparently the work of incendiaries. Some buildings were also burned inside the place, but the fire was localized and got under. The people who caused the disturbances are believed to have been emissaries of the Wyaizaing Prince. There is some excitement in the town.

THE newly formed Upper Assam Association is evidently determined not to sleep over the grievances of the province. On the 13th instant the Secretary of the Association telegraphed to us as follows :—"At a meeting of the Council of the above Association the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—First, that the proposed new pottahs with the objectionable clause be refused acceptance if offered by the Mouzadar. Second, that all revenues on such pottahs be paid to the Collecter or Mouzadar on demand. Third, that a deputation wait on the Collector to represent to him the resolutions arrived at by the meeting, and to obtain his sanction to the payment of revenue aforesaid being made direct to the Collector or to Mouzadar. Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Commissioner, has cordially received a deputation of the Association. He expressed himself desirous of furthering their views ; and promised to forward any memorial the Associatien may present to him for reasonoble and just consideration.

IN THE the House of Commons on the 14th instant Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Budget speech. The revenue for the past financial year amounted to £86,562,500, the expenditure for the same period to £92,250,000. The revenue for the ensuing financial year he estimated at £89,875,000, and the expenditure at £90,437,500. The revenue derived from alcoholic liquors is one million bolow the estimates, and the deficit is proposed to be met by the appropriation of £800,000 of the Sinking Fund. No increase of taxation is proposed.

CHOLERA has broken out at Brindisi. An official bulletin reports seventy-two cases and fifteen deaths. The inhabitants are in a great state of alarm. At Alexandia the Sanitary Commission has consequently imposed one week's quarantine on arrivals from Brindisi and Venice.

THERE ARE rumours of disturbances at Khiva.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes.—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S. author of "Note and Suggestion on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes —"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protection. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following pamphlets :—

1. Paper of Information for Indian Gentlemen proposing to Study in England.
2. Records of the Geological Survey of India vol. XIX, Part I. 1886.
3. Indian telegraph Guide Part I. 1886.
4. Progress Report on Arboriculture in the Punjab for 1884-85.
5. Report on the administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1884-85.
6. Report on the Meteorology of India, 1884.
7. The Poverty in India and its Remedies—two lectures by John Slagg Esq.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAUTION.

With regard to the notice published recently in the Statesman, Banga Basi, Daynik and other papers under the signature of Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry at present residing at No. 17 Kalli Prasaud Dutt's Street, Calcutta for sale of a portion of Pergunnah Kagmari share 6 annas bearing Touji number 45 in the Collectorate, of Mymensingh and for letting in Putni some revenue-paying Mehals in Pegunnah Atia in the same district, the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking in Putni the said properties or any portion of the same from the said Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, as Sreemutty Jahnavi Chowdhrance of Santosh in the District of Mymensingh is the recorded Proprietor in the Collectorate of Mymensingh and is right-fully in possession thereof and the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, has no power of disposition over or of creating any incumbrance upon the said properties and that any one wishing to purchase have it Putni or advance any sum on Mortgage or hypothecation of the said properties or any portion there—of and in any way dealing with the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry with reference to the said properties or any portion thereof will do so at his own risk and peril.

7 Old Post Office Street Calcutta, dated this 17th day of April 1886.

DAS AND DE, Attorney-at-Law and Attorneys for Sreemutty Jahnavi Choudhrani Zemindar Pergunnah Kagmari Santosh, Tangail, District of My- mensingh.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,— *April 14, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr. W. Dunbar Blyth, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to that Government, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. S. Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as an Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. D. Blyth, or until further orders.

Baboo Chundi Das Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Jessore.

Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on special duty, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dacca.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. T. F. Bignold, retired.

Mr. R. M. Towers, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month and eight days under the note to rule 2, section 73 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. H. Harding Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers, or until further orders.

Baboo Purno Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Hooghly, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

POLICE.—Mr. F. Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three days, under section

72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th March 1886.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Ramesh Chandra Chakrabarti is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Jhenidah Bench, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboos Chundi Charan Roy and Mohesh Chandra Bose of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates for the Sudder Bench at Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. S. Crowdy and Baboo Brij Behary Sing of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates for the Regular Bench at Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Nagendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Bogra, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Messrs. E. F. May and E. B. Thomason are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Regular Bench at Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Purno Chunder Chowdhry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate Tajpore, in the district of Durbanga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Syed Agha Sultan Tufazul Hossain, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboos Tarakant Bidyasagar Bhuttacharjea and Nityanund Das, Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Pooree, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboos Loknath Rai and Anand Chandra Mukerjee are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench of Magistrates of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. James Rhind, Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, Bengal and North-Western Railway, stationed at Sonepore, and his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate.

Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd December 1885.

Baboo Dinesh Chunder Roy, Additional Subordinate Judge of Gya, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, viz., thirteen days under section 73, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining one month and eleven days under rule 1 of the same section, with effect from the 26th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Jadu Nath Dass, Munsif of Monghyr, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dinesh Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Atul Chunder Ghose, Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act until further orders as Subordinate Judge of Tipperah.

Baboo Biprodas Chatterjee, Munsif of Brahmunberiah, is appointed to act as Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Autul Chundra Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Second Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is promoted to the second grade of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Baboo Kalidas Dutt, retired.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge of Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, viz., one month and four days under rule 2, section 73 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining eleven days under rule 1 of the above section, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Nilmony Das, Munsif of Raneegunge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee or until further orders.

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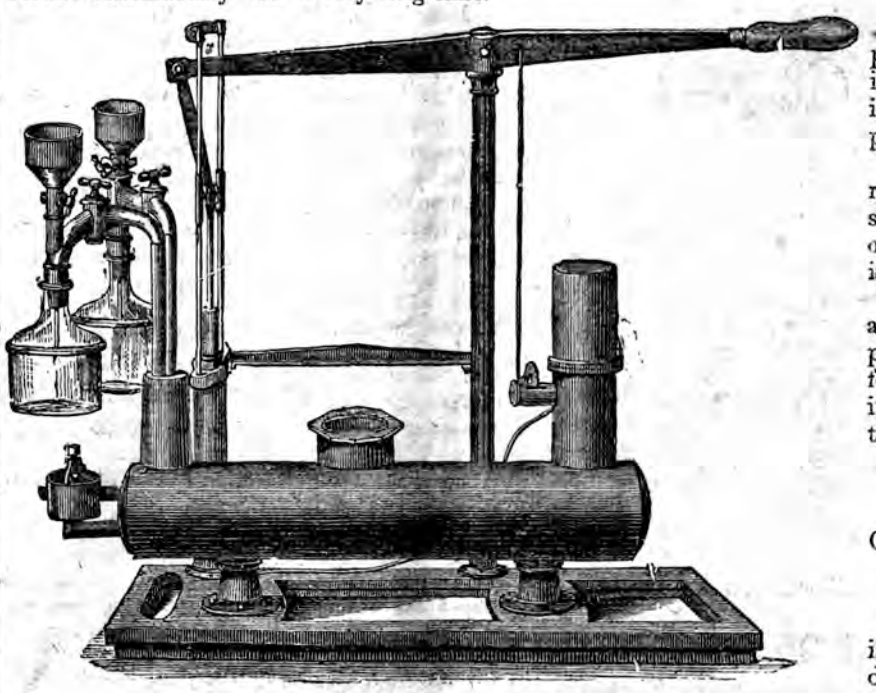

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Saidpur, 9th April 1886. } M. J. CHABREL, Supdt. of way and works.

371.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month from the 1st to the 31st of May 1886.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Albha and False Point and Cuttack and Bhudruck will be stopped during the above mentioned period :—

1.—Kendrapara canal with its extension to Jumboo.
2.—Gobri canal with its extension to Albha.
3.—Puttamoondi canal.
4.—Taldunda canal.
5.—Machgong canal.
6.—High level canal, range I.
7.—High level canal. range II.
8.—High level canal, range III.
9.—Branch canal to Bhudruck.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1886. 369

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TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAWOF

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TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.* 338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession, which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

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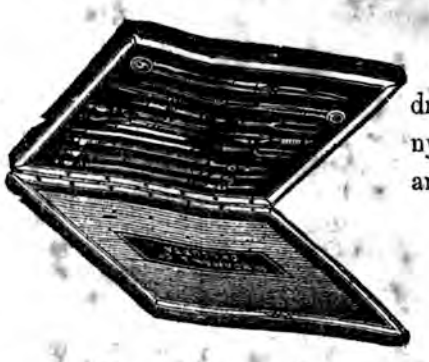

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Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.

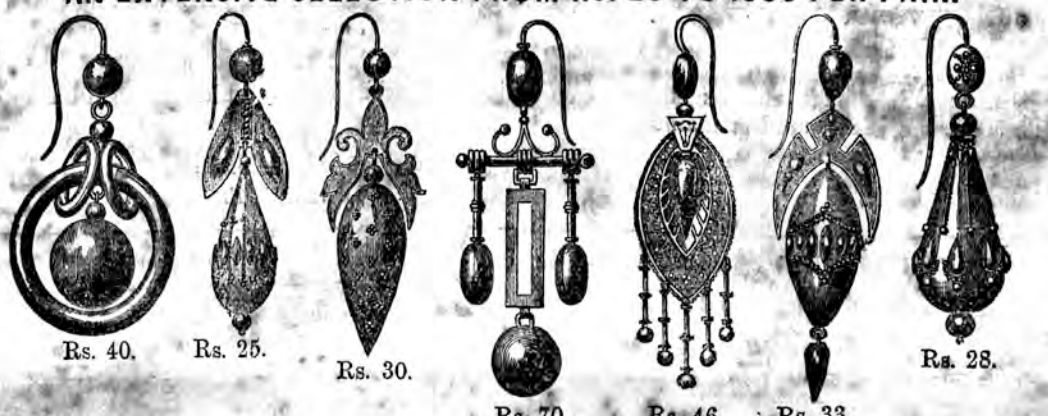
The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.



Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

COOKE & KELVEY'S WATCHMAKERS

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

"Krishi Tatwa" in a new form to suit every man rich or poor, school and pathshalla, farmers, as well as the public or school libraries. Size one form, to be issued fortnightly with full, correct and accurate information of our Agri, Horti and Floriculture written in a most concise manner in simple Bengali character. Subscription including postage is only Rs. 1-6 payable strictly in advance. Owing to the heavy rate of our monthly pictorial Krishi Tatwa we have been compelled to reduce the subscription and bring it out in new form. The fortnightly Krishi Tatwa will treat on purely Agri, Horti and Floricultural subjects, latest news on them complete operation for the next month and fortnight. In short the paper will prove the only medium of learning the Agriculture and the Floriculture of the present day in a perfect manner. Early application with the advanced subscription is earnestly solicited.

Old Krishi Tatwa for 6 years bound in 4 vols. of which three being pictorial, well bound at Rs. 5 for the entire set reduced from Rs. 8. None need loose this rare opportunity if you have a mind to turn a true agriculturist and a clever gardener suited to the choice of the present day.

Seeds suitable for present sowing such as Choit Shusha, Jhinga, Arrakan and Pangsa Turmooz, Lucknow Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, American cucumber, melon, pumpkin &c &c also sags &c &c. at Rs. 2-8 per packet and Rs. 1-8 per half packet. None should loose this opportunity. Plants of all sorts can also be had here. For new Catalogue send one anna postage which will be out on 1st March 1886.

Lucknow Khurmooz—0—12 per tola Arrakan large and sweet water-melon 1 Re. per tola, Real Choit Shusha at 0—12 Ans. per tola. Surda or Cabul melon at Rs. 2 per tola, one melon fetches Rs. 3 to 4 in the Calcutta market, China sweet and large waterlon at Rs. 1-8 per tola. Gomuck seed at annas 4 per paper. All fresh and guaranteed.

Address.—The Manager,
310 Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta.

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F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

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Table Glassware.

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Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 304

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid up Capital £625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund £3,340,918
Annuity Fund £500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

NOTICE.

Public are hereby informed that by an order made in cause No. 567 of 1874 and 307 of 1875 wherein Radhanauth Mookerjee is plaintiff and Poreshnauth Mookerjee and others are defendants and dated the 5th of September 1885, I. P. D. Broughton Esqre. has been appointed Receiver of the Joint estate of the said parties. All ryots and tenants of the said estate are therefore requested to pay their arrears and growing rents to the said Receiver.

POORNO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Attorney for the said Receiver.
Calcutta 7th April 1886. 367

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

The Fourth General meeting of shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 38 Strand, Calcutta, on Monday, the 19th April 1886, at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the audited accounts and Balance sheets for the Half year ended 31st December 1885 declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward. The Transfer Register will be closed from the 9 th to the 19 th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.
No. 38, Strand Calcutta, 7th April 1886. 365

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION.

NOTICE.

In modification of the notice, dated thr 6th January last, and published at page 58, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, it is hereby notified that the 7th and 8th Reaches of the Midnapore Canal will remain closed up to the 1st May in extension of the closure to the 1st April 1886, as previously notified.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.
Calcutta, the 29th March 1886. 368

NOTICE.

Persons exercising any trade profession or calling within the town and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlers are reminded that they should at once apply for liceness in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV of 1876 for the official year 1886-87, as all liceness granted in 1885-86 expired on the 31st of March last until new assessments are made for 1886-87, assessments for the previous year shall hold good and any notice or notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1886-87 and dealt accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that, under Section 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, licenses for carriages and horses, ponies or mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of April 1886 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes gentlemen applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place, where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their carriages and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,
NOBO GOPAL MITER,
License Officer.

Municipal Commrs'Office,
4, Municipal Office,
Dated 1st April 1886.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs. As. P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12 0 0
If more than one such carriage then for every such carriage after the first, two thirds to the above rate	8 0 0
For every four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6 0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4 0 0
For every two wheeled carriage ...	6 0 0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony or mule	6 0 0
For every race horse	12 0 0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2 0 0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and residence.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicle without springs, for the 1st half year of the official year 1886-87 will, under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of April 1886, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B.C,) of 1876.

By order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
370 Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

NOTICE.

Required from the 15th June, for the Jubbulpore College, a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, able to teach English to the F. A. standard, and Mathematics to the Ordinary degree of B. A. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem.

Applications with copies of certificates may be made to the Inspector-General of Education, C. Ps. Nagpur.
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